

Unions open way to settlement at Heathrow

A peace move was made by the British Airways' unions last night in the dispute that has crippled Heathrow flights. The unions said they were prepared to abandon their agreement allowing management men to undertake routine maintenance jobs to "secure a return to work as quickly as possible". British Airways said it hoped for a "positive response" by leaders of the unofficial action and promised to react constructively.

British Airways faces run-down in services

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Shop stewards representing 4,000 British Airways maintenance workers yesterday succeeded in extending support for the unofficial action that has crippled domestic and European flights from Heathrow for 10 days.

But later determined efforts by most of the 14 unions recognized by the airline to end the action seemed to be bearing fruit. There will be no domestic flights from Heathrow today and about half the hundred scheduled European flights are expected to be cancelled.

Some AUEW members in Belfast yesterday refused to handle British Airways flights destined for provincial airports that are showing support for the action and the London-Belfast "shuttle" service was cancelled. Domestic flights to and from Manchester were stopped after yesterday's meeting of stewards.

Nearly all British Airways' cabin workers at Heathrow belonging to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers called to a call for export by the leaders of the unofficial action and stopped yesterday.

Other unions and management have joined forces to do the men's work. As a result management men are carrying out routine aircraft maintenance checks which became due after 72 hours flying. Officially, AUEW stewards themselves run the arrangement, but there is no doubt that, coming so soon after the Leyland toolmakers' strike of the union's executive, it finds the British Airline dispute acutely embarrassing.

The shop stewards, who are demanding better shift pay and bargaining rights outside a formal negotiating structure, have been demanding separate bargaining rights. British Airways has refused to meet them. Last night the 14 unions represented on the body were discussing the next step with management members.

Mr Reginald Birch, AUEW national organizer for aviation, said that yesterday's stewards' decision meant that if management "ask our lads to fix something" they will refuse.

Pickets were being mounted around the airport yesterday. Shop stewards are meeting this morning and a mass meeting has been called for tomorrow.

Since the dispute began, Southend airport, which has not been affected, has had extra business. British Air Ferries said last night that it planned to run 30 per cent more flights to Europe to meet heavy demand.

Leading article, page 13

Spain eases press restrictions

April 12.—The Government gave the press freedom today in preparation for the general election June but banned criticism of the monarchy, lack of the armed forces and royalist propaganda. The responsibility for prosecution was shifted from the Government to the law courts. The Government can still be prosecuted for obscenity or attacking the monarchy, armed forces or the unity of Spain.—Reuters.

Basque threat, page 4

Strict controls likely after Chelsea supporters fined

By Craig Setop
Supporters of Chelsea Football Club travelling to away matches are likely to face similar controls to those imposed on Manchester United supporters, Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation said yesterday.

He was speaking after more than a hundred Chelsea supporters had caused serious disturbances after their team lost 4-0 to Charlton Athletic on Monday. A fire was started in the ground, a social club and nurseries were damaged, and windows outside were smashed.

Teachers in attack on civil servants

Civil servants at the Department of Education and Science, "whose ignorance is exceeded only by their ignorance", are trying to impose central direction on school curricula, the National Union of Teachers' conference was told. Mr Max Morris, a former union president, said the profession faced the danger of control by civil servants. The conference resolved to take action if any member was made redundant compulsorily.

Page 2

Regular' specials

The Home Secretary is supporting a recommendation that the 23,000 special constables in England and Wales should wear diced caps and look more like regular police officers.

Page 2

Open government

A move by civil servants away from their traditional attitude of reticence is the way to more open government, according to a pamphlet.

Page 2

Sex education

A booklet denouncing sexual intercourse outside marriage and describing homosexual practices as perversion and abortion as murder has been written by a doctor and a vicar.

Page 4

Local taxes hitch

Conservative plans for an alternative system of local government finance will not be ready for next month's council elections.

Page 2

France rules out use of troops in Zaire

Paris, April 12.—France has no intention of sending forces to Africa to take part in a "Vietnam-style war". President Giscard d'Estaing assured the French people on television tonight. He added that French aircraft being used to ferry military supplies from Morocco to Zaire would be recalled to France at the end of this week.

Defending a decision that has met with mixed reaction at home, the President said he had not acted at the request or on the orders of the United States.

"We acted on our own account to assist African friends. Africa is a neighbouring continent. Subversion in Africa would have consequences for both France and Europe."

He said the military situation in Zaire appeared to have stabilized as a result of the dispatch of 1,500 Moroccan troops to the Shaba (formerly Katanga) war zone and the arms supply operation by the French aircraft.

French troops in the southern copper-mining centre of Kolwezi were only instructors training local troops and helping to maintain French-supplied equipment, he said.

Emphasizing the independence of France's decision, the President said he had not mentioned the possibility to Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, when he visited Paris 10 days ago "even though it was under preparation".

Field reports showed that the invaders were not as bad as had been said. Katangan secessionist gendarmes, they were recently trained, he said, adding: "In other words, they are not Katangan gendarmes returning to their country after 12 years with their old weapons."

Last night the company said that 57 European and 20 long-distance flights would be leaving Heathrow today. Four long-haul services would be cancelled.

The most surprising aspect of the dispute has been the support for the stewards in the face of opposition from all the other unions. The stewards are lobbying individual members of the AUEW executive to get official backing, but that seems unlikely.

While sympathizing with the men's anger at the erosion of skilled differentials because of pay-restraint policies, the union maintains that the official forum for negotiations, the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport, is the appropriate body to resolve pay anomalies.

A year ago the stewards resigned from the local level of the machinery and have since been demanding separate bargaining rights. British Airways has refused to meet them. Last night the 14 unions represented on the body were discussing the next step with management members.

A pattern of unionism has emerged as a constant in the agendas for many of the conferences and will be used by union leaders to impress on Mr Healey, the Chancellor, that they cannot accede to a further round unless a "credible" package emerges.

Some union leaders believe that a package, with tax concessions, which amounts to between 12 and 16 per cent may be required to give them the power of carrying their members with them.

When he presented his union's quarterly economic review yesterday Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that a phase three policy would put more people out of work.

In its economic review the ASTMS notes that unemployment remains historically high and predicts that it will rise to more than 1.5 million adults by the end of the year. The union forecasts that inflation will rise until July/August to around 19 per cent, but will fall back at the year's end to an annual rate of 14 to 15 per cent.

Mr Jenkins believes that a phase three would be damaging to the economy and says unemployment can be reduced only

by elements who have undergone war training. They operate by night in small groups of 10 or 20, using tried techniques."

There were situations, the President said, in which Europe had not manifested itself, "and Europe manifested itself through the intermediary of France".

Communist and Socialist members of the French Assembly today called for a vote on the President's actions, which charged that he had violated the constitution.

Washington: The United States today announced that it had agreed to provide Zaire with military aid worth \$13m (about £8m) but said the supplies would exclude weapons and ammunition.

Moscow: The Soviet Union

today accused the West and China of trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Zaire, at the same time issuing a strong denial that it was involved in the fighting there.

A statement carried by Tass said the fighting was a "strictly internal conflict which need not concern anyone outside that country". But "a number of Western countries, as well as China, are urgently sending arms and military supplies to the central government of Zaire", Tass said.

It added that a "desperate campaign" had been launched alleging an invasion of Zaire by Soviet-backed Angolan and Cuban troops and "the Soviet Union resolutely rejects as absurd any allegations of its

complicity in the events in Zaire".

London: The French airlift is a prelude to interference by other members of the European Community with "criminal intentions" against Angola, a senior Angolan official claimed.

Rabat: Egypt has agreed to supply military air support to the operation in Zaire, reliable sources being sent tomorrow.

The supplies being sent consist of C-130 Hercules transport aircraft and spare parts, radio equipment, petrol, signal panels, and spare parts for trucks and Jeeps. The State Department spokesman said:

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HOME NEWS

Teachers' former leader talks of 'sinister aims of desiccated mandarins at DES'

From Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Eastbourne

Civil servants at the Department of Education and Science know nothing about education, Mr Max Morris, a former president of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday. They put forward any idea that came into their heads, and stayed inside the "closed walls" of their department, not taking account of public opinion.

He told the union's annual conference at Eastbourne, that when Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, addressed the conference today she would almost certainly say that she had no plans to intervene in the curriculum.

But he continued: "Behind Shirley Williams are the desiccated bureaucrats of the DES, whose aims are far more sinister. There is no doubt whatsoever that their intention is to introduce some major form of direction. We are faced with the dangers of control by civil servants, whose ignorance is explained only by their ignorance."

Later, Mr Frank Harris, of York University told the conference: "Max Morris is dead right about the mandarins in the DES. Some of them have come direct from the Treasury to the DES."

Putting forward a plan to save some of the 30 teacher training colleges under threat of closure, Mr Harris advocated a four-year course to replace the three-year teacher training course. It would contain larger elements of professional training and would involve 5,000 more students.

He attacked the Department for using postgraduates to fill up a large proportion of the teaching force. He said a one year postgraduate course was quite inadequate for teacher training. "Before Mrs Williams drops the final guillotine on these colleges in a few weeks' time, I implore her to listen to what we are saying," he said.

The conference decided to take his plan into its main motion on educational standards which upheld the teachers' right to exercise their professional judgment in determining teaching methods and the content of the curriculum. The motion was overwhelmingly carried.

The conference rejected an amendment asking the executive to set up a working party to formulate its own curriculum proposals. Mr Michael Hurdle, of south-west Surrey, supporting it, asked: "How can people be trained as teachers if the profession refuses to define what skills teachers need? We must initiate ideas if we are to be considered a competent profession."

The delegates upheld the executive's policy that the 560 local associations should elect their officers and conference delegates by postal ballot instead of at local meetings.

The decision, which will weaken the influence of the extreme left-wing rank-and-file group, which claims 3,000 of the union's 230,000 members, was welcomed by Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, as a victory for common sense.

The conference passed the executive's memorandum setting up the union's campaign against large classes. One of its main features is that the union will take action if any of its members are made redundant compulsorily.

Party leaders are lining up for the next by-election battle

Main issues at Grimsby will boil down to fish

From Ronald Kershaw

Grimsby

It is easy to feel depressed in Grimsby, particularly for the town's 4,500 unemployed. Even in bright spring sunshine an air akin to despair is detectable among people hanging around the fish docks, and the usual observation about the present recession is that nobody can see an end to it.

It might be supposed that anybody who could produce the vestige of a hope of better times would have the ear of the electorate, but that is not so, at least not yet. Admittedly these are early days in the by-election battle for Grimsby, which takes place on April 28, and as it gathers pace enthusiasm may be generated.

But at present it is restricted to party workers. It is possible to tour the network of streets around the town centre without seeing a party poster.

Against the wishes of the executive, the conference accepted an amendment that will make it a priority for the union to fight for equal pension benefits for husbands and children of woman teachers who die.

Mr

Bernard Siffleet was loudly applauded when he said the lack of equal pension rights for women was a serious injustice. The right had been excluded from the equal opportunities Act. It was the union's duty to take the first chance to correct that lack.

The conference also accepted the executive's memorandum calling for optional retirement for teachers at the age of 55.

Mr Clifford Metcalf, a member of the executive, said: "All over the country there are thousands of teachers going into the classrooms and knocking off the date because it is one day nearer to their getting out."

largest frozen food factory in the world, bringing prosperity to the fishing and farming communities and, over the years, jobs to thousands of people in the town".

Not only that, his wife, a Grimsby girl, is daughter of a game set skipper, and his son is a fish merchant. All in all, it can be said that he is well versed for the fishing argument. He says that the jobs of half the workers of Grimsby are related in some way to the industry.

The prospective Liberal candidate, Mr Andrew de Freitas, aged 32, also has links with the sea, being an administration officer in the shipping industry. He has a certain amount of local pull, having been a town councillor for seven years, and believes that people know he has local interests, including fishing, at heart.

An advocate for a 50-mile fishing zone, he also wishes to destroy Humberside County Council and remake Grimsby's former glory as a borough governing its own fate. He deplores passionately the cost-cutting, a docking clean-up, a casting clerk and various kinds of manager and is at present with Birds Eye. He expanded the Grimsby factory into the

thought it would be, but he believes that Liberal voters like the idea of a Liberal-Labour arrangement.

Many imponderables are raised in this by-election. The most discussed is whether Mr Mitchell's television image, sometimes aggressive, sometimes clowning, will help or hinder him. His opponents recall with satisfaction the outcry when *Anglia Television* was replaced in Lincolnshire with *Yorkshire Television*, Mr Mitchell's present employer.

Some Yorkshire people think that their Lincolnshire neighbours, and that includes Grimsby, are "a funny lot" stuck at the end of a road leading nowhere. Nevertheless the big guns of all three parties will find their way in Grimsby in the next couple of weeks, including Mrs Thatcher, Mr Heath, Mr Whitlam, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Mr David Steel, Mr Michael Foot, Dr David Owen, Mr John Silkin and Mrs Shirley Williams.

Despite that, there is a distinct feeling that in the end it will all boil down to fish.

General election: C. A. R. Crossland (Lab), 21,657; M. Reilly (L), 9,587; D. Mitchell (Ind-Lab), 156; Lib majority, 5,982.

In Dundee, none of the district seats is being contested by a nationalist candidate. Mr Gordon Wilson, the nationalist for Dundee, said:

"The decision was made by the local party to concentrate entirely on parliamentary elections because they are thought to be more important. The belief is that a general election is extremely likely this autumn."

The SNP is not strongly represented in the constituencies in rural areas and Aberdeen. But elsewhere it will more than double its efforts. There will be the first elections for the Scottish districts since they were formed, in March 1974. The present representation is: Labour 416; Conservative 244; SNP 74; Liberal 15; Independent 344. The break-away Scottish Labour Party is entering 35 candidates and running a membership campaign at the same time.

The size of the vote the nationalists can achieve is sure to worry the Labour Party with the fear that the SNP will take over Glasgow and Edinburgh if the swing to the nationalists matches the latest opinion poll. An SNP official said: "The difficulty for us is that much of our new support comes from young people who are less likely to turn out than ratepayers or anyone who has had to pay the cost of this new local government."

The party is contesting 41 seats on Edinburgh district council. In West Lothian, where Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP, and Mr William Wolfe, the SNP chairman, have spent more than a decade fighting the parliamentary seat, the nationalists are contesting all 21 district seats.

Traditionally the SNP has been cautious about fighting local elections. Some years ago nationalists elected to Glasgow and Edinburgh councils had an unhappy and unsuccessful time.

"They were inexperienced, and in a minority with a lot of hostility against them", a party official explained yesterday.

"Some had not seriously expected to be elected, and did not realize the implications."

A System Three poll published in the *Glasgow Herald* yesterday was based on a sample of 963 adults between March 26 and April 3. They were asked which party they would vote for if there was a general election tomorrow. The result was as follows:

Party	Now	Feb 77	Gen. elec. Oct 1974
SNP	36	31	30
C	27	32	25
Lab	27*	29	35
Lib	5	5	5
Scot Lab 3	3	—	—

Recording of minor offences ends

From Bert Lodge, of The Times Educational Supplement



Miss Essie Codling: examples of violence.

means that they are disqualified until their case is reviewed.

The conference also called for special exclusion centres for disruptive pupils to be established outside school. Miss Essie Codling, a Leeds supply teacher, said that even where centres had been set up there were cases of pupils having to be excluded from the exclusion centre.

Miss Codling told the conference that in her own area a boy of 14 had threatened other pupils with an airgun and then fired it at his headmaster, but missed. She gave an account of gang warfare in the playground by a group of 40 boys and said a pupil had leapt from a first-floor window to avoid a reprimand from his teacher. Five girls had tried to kill themselves because of bullying, she said.

The delegates passed a motion reasserting their intention to provide appropriate support for teachers faced with disciplinary troubles.

"Isolated incidents": Mr Patrick Crofty, chairman of Leeds education committee said last night that Miss Codling was referring only to isolated incidents (our Leeds Correspondent writes). He added that the committee would have a report on the work of the two units that dealt with about 12 disruptive children "in due course".

All criminal convictions of teachers are reported to the department to see whether the offender is suitable to continue teaching. But after the report of a Home Office working party set up in 1973 a circular was sent out recommending that traffic offences for which there was no power of disqualification should not generally be included.

The conference adopted a resolution that there should be discussions with the depart-

ment on what offences made a teacher unsuitable. Since 1973 about 500 teachers a year have been reported to the department after criminal conviction.

Of these, about 45 per cent were financial, a fifth were sexual, a tenth involved violence and 15 per cent concerned drink and drugs. The remaining 15 per cent included motoring offences not involving drink or drugs.

On average, 50 teachers a year are put on list 99, which

means that they are disqualified until their case is reviewed.

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Detectives yesterday continued to question members of the hotel staff and made door-to-door inquiries in the district. Commander Nevill appealed to anyone with possible information to get in touch with the murder squad headquarters at Paddington Green police station.

The gunmen may have left the country soon after the shooting, but the murder squad believe he is hiding in London, possibly being protected by fellow countrymen.

Sana, North Yemen, April 12.—A large crowd, including Col. Ibrahim al-Hamdi, the head of state, attended the funeral here today of the former prime minister.

Mourners also included Abd al-Aziz Abdul Ghani, the North Yemeni Prime Minister. Agency France Presse.

Investigations in Arab circles in London were ordered after a conference at Scotland Yard, to establish the motive for the killing. Mr al-Hamdi's death is thought to be revenge for his son's two bars.

They would have dined cap-

bands in areas where those are worn by regular officers and, apart from the position of their distinctive badges of rank, they would, at first sight, appear to be members of the regular force.

Mr Rees, who is urging the implementation of the recommendations of a Home Office working party, has agreed to the suggestion that the rank of special constable should become divisional commandant, indicated by three bars on each epaulette. A chief commandant would have four bars.

Mr Alexander Baker, an assistant under-secretary of state at the Home Office, who was chairman of the working party, said yesterday: "We have done our best to exorcise the difficulties that naturally arise between some members of the regular police force and the specials."

He emphasized that specials would always be under the supervision of regular officers, some of whom have been embarrassed in the past when escorting and directing men of highly rank.

There will never be a situation where regular officers have to take orders from members of the special constabulary", he said. "They are there solely as voluntary help."

Recruiting to the Special Constabulary has dropped by more than 20,000 in the past decade, and the force has just over 23,000 members. The number of women volunteers has risen, and in some areas there have been more coloured applic-

ents, which have previously been kept on manual records.

The Irish Government is considering what to do about the demonstration, planned by Provisional Sinn Fein, in Dublin on Saturday, in support of the IRA men on hunger strike in a prison hospital.

The signs are that it will not ban the demonstration on the ground that that might increase support for it.

Last year the Government banned a rally to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Easter rising, but the event went ahead with 5,000 people in attendance and drew support from a member of the Irish Parliament.

The 20 men are protesting at conditions in Portlaoise jail, where they were held and have been refusing food for more than 30 days. They include David O'Connell, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein, and a former chief of staff of the Provisional IRA.

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RUC in hunt for three dangerous men

From Stewart Tindall

Editor

Descriptions and photographs of three men wanted by the RUC in connection with murder and violence in the south Londonderry area were issued yesterday. The police plan to flood the area with leaflets urging the public to help them to find the men, a technique rarely employed in Ulster.

All three men come from Bellaghy, co Londonderry; one,

Ian Patrick Milne, aged 22, has

been on the run from Portlaoise prison, in the Irish Republic, for nearly three years.

He escaped in August, 1974,

with 18 others after being con-

victed of firearms and explo-

sive offences.

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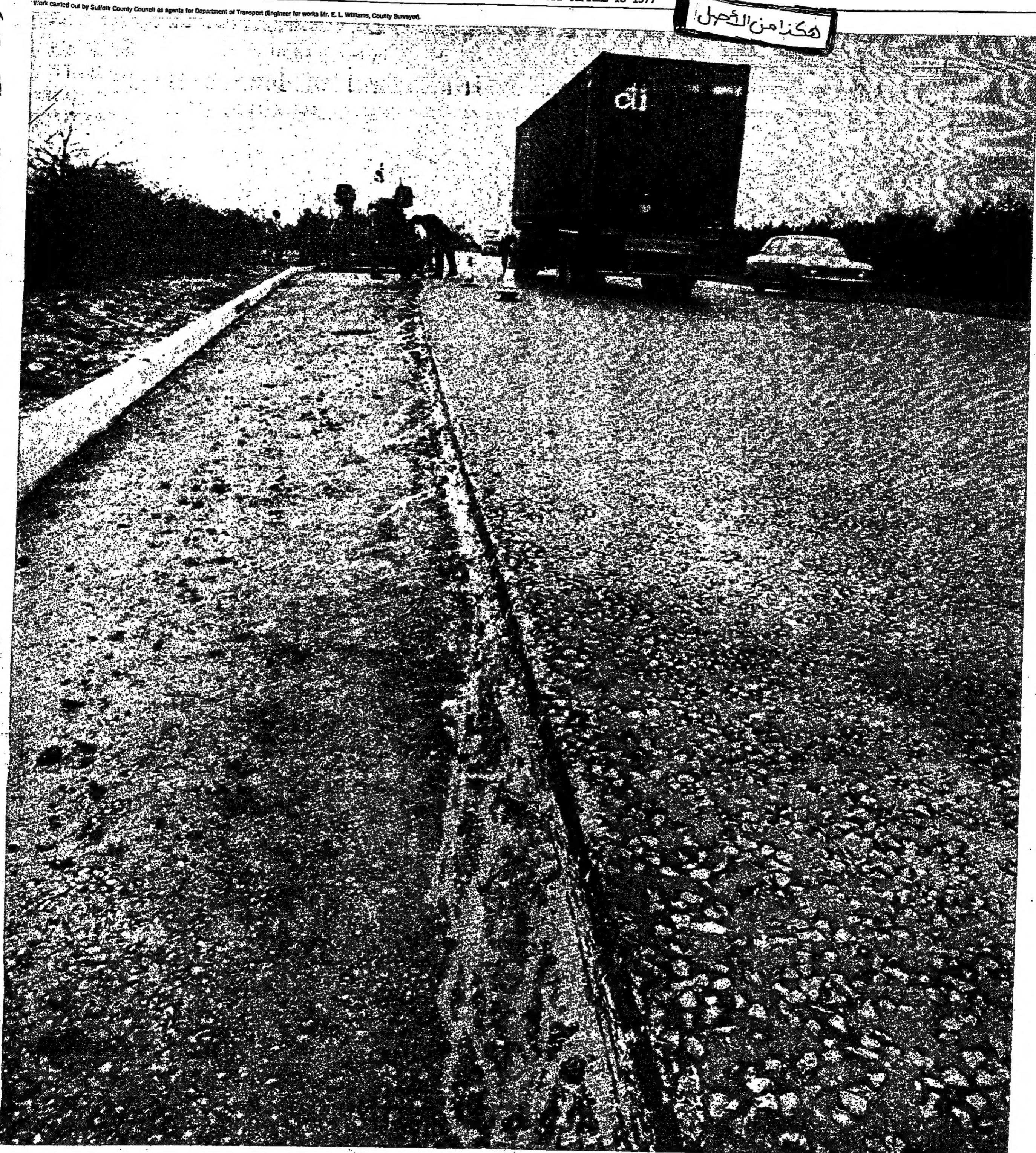
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Work carried out by Suffolk County Council as Agents for Department of Transport (Engineer for works Mr. E. L. Williams, County Surveyor).



Photograph: Gus Wyke

Topping topping

Bitumen, as a surfacing for roads like the stretch of A-45 between Ipswich and Felixstowe shown here, is one of the best materials available. Absolutely topping, as they used to say. It's economical, easy to apply, long-lasting.

And the nice thing is, bitumen comes from the bottom of the oil barrel to help us make the most of an increasingly valuable resource. By producing bitumen from the sticky residue at the barrel's bottom, we make the whole barrel more useful.

The bitumen serves this country's need for new, improved roads. And it makes good business sense for us to coax as many uses as possible from a vital energy source. (Some of the other products from petroleum are chemicals, waxes, and greases—all from the same basic raw material.) We've only been in the road surfacing business for three years—after almost 100 years as a major petroleum company in Britain. Still, by last year we had become one of the country's important bitumen suppliers.

We're regularly coming up with new formulations for road surfacing at our laboratory in Coryton. Another service of our Coryton lab involves free advice for towns and cities having trouble with their road surfaces. That service has proved extremely helpful, we're told.

All this just goes to show, we suppose, that—if you're ingenious and hard-working, and a little bit lucky in this business—after 100 years you'll wind up tops at the bottom.

Mobil

HOME NEWS

The violent girl of 13 no public institution is willing to take

Disturbed adolescents find a gap in welfare services

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

A severely disturbed girl aged 13 is being treated in a private psychiatric hospital because a suitable place cannot be found for her in a public institution. Her treatment is costing Hackney social service department £168 a week, more than double the cost in a health service hospital or local authority home.

The case illustrates the gaps in the welfare services through which disturbed adolescents, particularly girls, often fall. The girl has exhausted all the possibilities offered by the education and social services because she is felt to be too difficult to handle. For the same reason no adolescent unit in a psychiatric hospital will take her.

She is physically and verbally violent and has attacked a number of staff at the various institutions that have held her for a time over the past 18 months. An indication of the desperation felt by the various professionals trying to work with her is that at one point she was admitted, heavily sedated, to a children's hospital on condition that she left the next day.

Doctors involved in her care have also considered trying to get her into Holloway prison or Broadmoor special hospital, not because they felt either would have offered ideal treatment but because either would

have held her until a suitable place could be found.

Both Holloway and Broadmoor have been ruled out, however, because the girl has not committed an offence with which she could be charged. In any case, she could not be sent to Holloway because a recent government order has stopped the remand of any girl aged under 14 to any adult penal institution.

The girl has presented difficulties to the various services involved only in the past two years, although she has been under care orders for most of her life. The onset of adolescence and the change from primary to secondary school seem to have indicated her difficulties.

The girl was born prematurely and spent the first four months of her life in hospital. Premature birth and early separation from the mother are classic factors in later disturbance among children. She also spent some of her early years in a residential nursery, again separated from her mother.

But she has spent most of her life living at home, under supervision by social workers. Unlike her two brothers, who were also in care but were not separated from their mother at birth, she has not adapted well to being at home.

She was sent to a day school for maladjusted children, where the staff offered an "excellent service", according to Miss J. A. Simpson, head of

social work services at Hackney. She did well enough at the school to be transferred to an ordinary primary school for a year, and a special effort was made to help her in the transition from primary to secondary school.

It did not work, however. The girl has spent most of the past 18 months going in and out of various private and local authority homes, as well as hospitals. She was in an assessment centre for six months, where the cost at present is £212 a week, and then went home again. When her mother could not handle her, she was sent to a children's home for a few days. Then to a long-stay home for two months, and then to a specialist private home for disturbed adolescents.

She went home again for two months, and then returned to the assessment centre but ran away. It is only in the past few weeks that the possibility that she needs psychiatric treatment has been considered, but neither adolescent units nor adult psychiatric wards will take her. She is now in an adolescent unit with about twenty other youngsters in a private psychiatric hospital in the Midlands.

St Charles Youth Treatment Centre, a new establishment in Essex run by the Department of Health and Social Security, might have offered more suitable treatment but cannot take the girl until after Christmas. A new youth treatment centre is to open in Birmingham, but

not until later this year. A new assessment centre for difficult adolescent girls, being built for the London Regional Children's Planning Committee, will also not be opened until the autumn.

Dr Constance Dennehy, a consultant psychiatrist who has become involved with the girl over the past two months, believes she needs to be in just small children, it might be easier to cope with similar girls.

The case of this girl, and the three others in the same area has on average each year, has not been exacerbated by the community home system established under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. Miss Simpson believes, it is true,

she says, that girls could be sent to named approved schools by the courts before the Act became law, but they often had to wait months before such a school would agree to accept them and the success rate was not high. The new community homes are trying to use new methods to help disturbed youngsters that will be more successful.

Miss Simpson places the core of the difficulties on both the lack of trained staff in various establishments for adolescents and the fact that most institutions are geared to the needs of most of the children in them. The minority who disrupt the smooth running of schools, homes and hospitals are not being coped with.

The London regional committee has urged Mr Moyle, Minister of State for Health, to put pressure on hospital psychiatrists to be more flexible in admitting adolescents to wards.

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WEST EUROPE

Basque separatists threaten renewed campaign of violence

From William Chislett
Biarritz, April 12

thought unlikely that they will be.

Although ETA might pass from the "offensive" to the "defensive", the military wing of the organization (there is also a political one) will not be disbanded, said the spokesman. "We will always continue to be military because although there might be democratic freedoms and an amnesty people might demand autonomy in demonstrations and the Civil Guard realistic by shooting people. In which case we would immediately kill one of them."

Also in the case that there is another confrontation like there was in 1936 (the Spanish civil war) or in Chile (the fall of Allende) we will be prepared.

The moral and actual support that ETA has enjoyed over the years has been considerable.

Under General Franco the closely knit Basque community was always notoriously tight-lipped whenever ETA carried out an action and police made investigations.

The ETA leader admitted that when the people stopped lending their moral support the time would have come to change their military tactics.

Moral was higher than ever. "It is better than ever for we are getting some of the things we want. For three years the police have not been able to touch us", he said. His girl companion, who crossed the frontier from Spain to meet me, said the table at this moment as if to say "touch wood".

They are: legalization of all political parties and trade unions; coexistence of the Basque language and Castilian; recognition of the independence of Euskadi (the Basque country); a total amnesty; an end to exile; the right to demonstrate; "This means the creation of a minimum number of democratic points which the people can use to realize their aspirations without having to resort to violence."

They are: legalization of all political parties and trade unions; coexistence of the Basque language and Castilian; recognition of the independence of Euskadi (the Basque country); a total amnesty; an end to exile; the right to demonstrate; and the abolition of "repressive bodies" (the police and paramilitary Civil Guard).

However, ETA is demanding

only that amnesty and basic freedoms be granted before the elections. ETA realizes that they were reluctant to do under General Franco.

It was logical that the French were cooperating as the French Government was worried by ETA's demands for three French Basque provinces to be joined with the four Spanish ones to form an independent Basque country.

The waiting time for a patient to be admitted to hospital varies from three-and-a-half weeks in the North-east to two-and-a-half months in north-west London.

Of every thousand people on a family doctor's list 152 see him with a rheumatic complaint each year. The doctor will, on average, see at least one new patient with some sort of back pain, arthritis or rheumatic complaints every working day.

The report says that although access to consultants has improved in the past six years variation in different areas persists, and is disturbing.

The limited availability of consultants on Merseyside and in the South-west, West Midlands and Yorkshire is particularly worrying.

Why the Long Wait? (Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, 810 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2H 0HN; 25p).

Rheumatism delays criticized

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors are often called on to treat rheumatic complaints but their training stops them with little knowledge about diagnosis and management of the diseases, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council says in a report published yesterday.

Lack of knowledge often causes long waits for patients, many of whom therefore turn to unorthodox methods of treatment. A new patient has to wait on average nearly five weeks to see a consultant.

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Rent committee bias alleged by Labour MP

Two thirds of members of rent assessment committees are usually biased, because of their professional backgrounds, in favour of high property values, Mr Frank Alton, chairman of the Labour Party's housing committee, told the Young Socialists conference at Blackpool yesterday. A sharp attack on rents being mounted would be bitterly resisted, he said.

Mr Alton, MP for Salford, East, and a member of the party's national executive, said:

"This spring the campaign will be under way against the tenants of both council and private landlords. The property speculators and Conservative Party leaders are demanding higher rents.

"They also want to interfere with the security of tenure for tenants of private landlords.

"Tory housing spokesmen are demanding a vicious cut in council house subsidies, which would necessitate further heavy rent rises.

"Trade unionists will regard an increase in rents as a reduction in real wages and act accordingly." To erode rents through the roof because of the severe housing shortage. "So long as this shortage remains so must real rent control."

Fair rents being fixed by many rent assessment committees, were far too high.

Descriptions of 'Karlsruhe three' issued

Wiesbaden, April 12—Police today distributed 50,000 leaflets giving descriptions of three men wanted for questioning about the murder of Herta Siegfried Babuck, West Germany's chief public prosecutor.

The leaflets also gave details of a motor cycle used in the machine gun attack on Herr Babuck's car in Karlsruhe last Thursday, and of a silver-grey Alfa Romeo in which the killers made their getaway. The car was found abandoned at Sachsenheim, near Ludwigshafen.

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"Trade unionists will regard an increase in rents as a reduction in real wages and act accordingly." To erode rents through the roof because of the severe housing shortage. "So long as this shortage remains so must real rent control."

Fair rents being fixed by many rent assessment committees, were far too high.

ACP countries press EEC for better trade links

Suva, Fiji, April 12—Developing countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) asked the European Community here today for firm decisions about trade between them.

The request was made at a meeting between Ratu Sir Kamisea Mara, the Fijian Prime Minister, who is president of the ACP Council of Ministers, and Mr Edmund Dell, Britain's Secretary of State for Trade, who is president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

He followed strong criticism of the EEC yesterday by Sir Kamisea Mara, who said the Community had adopted an ungenerous and unyielding attitude to third world exports.

Bernard Levin, page 12

Strauss plea for closer links with America

From Our Correspondent Berlin, April 12

The international political scene has reached its most dangerous period since the end of the Second World War, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU), believes. The United States has not fully regained competence of action, he said in an interview with Die Welt. Europeans were but an economic factor in world politics not a political, let alone a military one.

Herr Strauss foresees the danger of American and European policies drifting apart, a natural and understandable interest of Soviet power politics. Though emphasizing that he was opposed to thinking in national terms, he said that West Germany had to consider seriously whether a Europe drifting towards a socialist future was still a worthwhile political goal.

The "strong man" in the CDU-CSU alliance talked of the urgency of working again for a real partnership between the United States and Europe in foreign policy.

Agreement could be reached, he said, on a free economic world order, the rejection of a worldwide cartel on raw materials, a reshaping of the Atlantic defence concept, the joint battle for human rights as an integrated part of détente policy, and the willingness of Europeans to share, on a regional basis and as partners, worldwide responsibility.

Criticizing Bonn for what he saw as a practically non-existent foreign policy, Herr Strauss still supported Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, in his resistance to President Carter's demand for an inflationary policy and on his firmness on keeping the forces on the American and not there to take orders from them, he added.

The full page interview implied that Herr Strauss could be expected to become more active in foreign policy debates in the Bundestag. He said the CDU-CSU had no one to take the place of a foreign minister in a shadow Cabinet but there were several experienced and reliable politicians in this field.

However, I exercise an adequate influence on the attitude and orientation towards foreign policy of the joint caucus, he added in all modesty.

Decision to build nuclear plant upheld by court

From Our Correspondent Berlin, April 12

The administration court of Würzburg ruled today that the Bavarian Government was within its rights when it approved the construction of a nuclear power plant at Grafenrheinfeld in the Schweinfurt district.

The city of Schweinfurt and others had filed a suit against the Government claiming that security precautions were not sufficiently observed. A total of DM1,500m (£375m) had already been spent on construction.

The AC and EEC councils meet together tomorrow to discuss relations between them.

The AC council decided to adopt later in the week a programme to improve trade and other cooperation between them.

Sir Kamisea Mara said earlier that hopes of a new relationship between rich and poor countries were fading, so the developing countries had to rely more on themselves.

Reuter.

Church occupiers ignore order

From Charles Hargrove Paris, April 12

The Roman Catholic traditionalists occupying the church of St Nicolas du Chardonnet, in the Latin Quarter, since February 27 expected to fight eviction today. But no police turned up to enforce the decision of the Paris court of April 1, which gave them 10 days to leave voluntarily or be evicted by force if necessary.

The main doors were shut against any surprise attack. A few determined-looking young men, wearing a Sacred Heart badge, controlled admittance through a side door.

Inside the dimly lit church there was no sign of tension. A couple of dozen faithful, young and old, and a few seminarians from Ecône, the traditionalist seminary of Mgr Lefebvre, the former Bishop of Dakar, knelt in prayer before the high altar, reinstated in its pre-conciliar role. The host was exposed on it in a monstrance amid a profusion of flowers and tapers.

The "Kitchen table" in the transept, which had displaced the high altar in the new liturgy, had been removed.

A steady stream of people came in, asking for information about services, and putting their names down on the approval of the Vicar, for a compromise solution, which

Cardinal Martini refuses to contemplate.

The Cardinal has said recently that to allow the traditionalists to have a church of their own where they could worship as they pleased would amount to giving official approval to a schism.

A lover of tradition, M. Guizot is also a close friend of the Pope, who publicly wished him prompt success in his efforts on Easter Monday.

Father Serra, one of the four or five traditionalists priests who minister to the new congregation told me: "Many Catholic today are in deep distress. They do not understand what is happening in their Church. The conciliar texts are like the

Church. We are battling for the Church, not for ourselves. The obligation to say the Mass is based on an abuse interpretation. It attributes papal decrees the same authority as to church laws. If the bull of 1570 offus V is

Guide sought on suspended prison sentences

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Guidance by the High Court is urgently needed on what justifies suspension of a prison sentence, Mr Brian Harris, legal editor of *Justice of the Peace*, says in the journal's latest issue.

Further restrictions may be necessary in the categories of offender eligible for a suspended sentence, Mr Harris says. "Many offenders regard a suspended sentence as a let-off, particularly where another offender receives a heavy fine for a slightly less serious offence."

He describes as interesting the idea that a court should be allowed to direct that a small part of the sentence should be served forthwith and the balance suspended. But he thinks the original concept of the sentence has stood up quite well and has been strengthened by reforms.

RSPCA rescues oiled seabirds

A team of helpers at the RSPCA's national seabird clearing unit near Taunton, Somerset, have started cleaning 250 oiled birds rescued from an oil slick 18 miles long off Flamborough Head, Humberside.

Yesterday 760 birds, mainly guillemots and razorbills, were washed ashore, and many more were expected on the incoming tide. About half were dead.

Journalists stay out

Sixty journalists of the East Midlands Allied Press Group yesterday continued their 18-week-old

Strauss pleads for closer links with America

OVERSEAS

Mr Carter listens to music in his office while speed-reading through files of policy documents

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 12

Scathing comments at the expense of his most prominent Cabinet members, all against a constant background of classical music—this is the novel office view of President Carter behind the famous smile.

The President allowed a *Time* magazine reporter, as he has often allowed a television network to broadcast later this week, to depict a day in his life at work.

Off at 6.45 am and back for dinner with family by 7 pm (but no longer home for him), Mr Carter is depicted as having much more of rough and tumble of trade-offs and bargains than he would like.

He is a voracious reader; he peruses items totalling 1,334 pages one recent week, his secretary recorded.

He is rather proud of completing a round speed-reading course with his family; the Carters now sit along at 1,200 words a minute. The final examination consisted of reading, in one evening, three books, including *Of Mice and Men*.

Mr Carter is fond of self-improvement, we are told. His secretary gives him an index of

the records she feeds into the hi-fi set, including both popular and classical music, so that Mr Carter can make mental notes of what he hears while speeding through the documents.

His very close assistants are Mr Hamilton Jordan and Mr Jody Powell, both youthful, and both from his Georgia days. They are always around.

The scathing comments are exchanges with Mr Jordan, Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury Secretary, and Dr Charles Schulz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, have sent the President a memorandum insisting that they be consulted in full, and in advance, before any final decisions are made on the President's controversial energy policy which is to be announced next week.

"They treat me like I'm an idiot," Carter says to Jordan. "Do they think I would make a policy without consulting the other members of the Cabinet?"

"I gather you think you're competent to do the job," Jordan asks with a grin.

The Time reporter was not, it seems, permitted inside a meeting on the energy policy. It lasted five and a half hours, with the President taking an

active part for three and a half hours. Interestingly included, apart from the policy and liaison men, were Mr Jordan and Mr Powell.

Dr James Schlesinger, the Energy Adviser and formulator

of the apparently rough policy,

was the butt of the meeting,

but he could look after himself well. He's a very smart man."

The other Cabinet officer slighted was Mr Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State. Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser, came in to say that "The Americans are interested in better relations with us".

This prompted Mr Carter to telephone Vice-President Mondale. "With an edge of irritation in his voice, Carter says: "I want to tell Cy [Vance] and Zbig that I want them to move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend. We're just sitting around," he tells Mondale. "I've told Cy that before."

Mrs Thatcher hears English lesson

From David Bonavia
Shanghai, April 12

Mrs Margaret Thatcher attended an English lesson at Shanghai's main university today during which articles from *The Times* were used as teaching material.

Mrs Thatcher and her party, who arrived here today by train from Hangzhou, heard the English teacher tell his class about two articles from Edmund Stevens, the Moscow Correspondent of *The Times*, which described the bad state of consumer goods and service industries in the Soviet Union.

Although the performance had been planned in advance, the exchange between teacher and students was quite lively by comparison with the stilted and carefully rehearsed English class which Mr Edward Heath was shown during his visit to Peking University in 1974. The choice of teaching material was presumably in response to Mrs Thatcher's known anti-Soviet animus.

The Times—an issue of last February—was also on display in the teacher's reading room together with *The Guardian Weekly* and the *New Statesman*, but it was not clear how many students saw fit to read them.

Mrs Thatcher, who holds a degree in chemistry, spent nearly an hour looking at scientific instruments and discussing research workers' freely on technical matters.

The campus at Fudan University had been cleaned ready, according to informed sources who said that garbage

had been piling up there for several months. It appears that the more lax political atmosphere prevailing since the so-called "gang of four" last October affected the students' normal seal in cleaning their own campus.

British journalists were later taken to see Shanghai docks and given a detailed briefing on the events last year during which the municipal leadership tried to incite the people's militia, through the trade unions, to rise against the Peking leadership headed by Chairman Hu Kuo-feng.

Spokesmen on the docks said that the new disgraced city leadership succeeded for some five days in preventing the people of Shanghai from learning that Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, and other members of the "gang of four" had been arrested on the instructions of Chairman Hua.

The people learn the truth through foreign radio broadcasts and demanded the dismissal of the gang's supporters who controlled the city, the spokesman said.

Commons question: Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, is facing questions in the Commons about Mrs Thatcher's visit to China.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, is asking questions about whether the Opposition Leader was given a Foreign Office briefing before she left, whether she would report back on her visit, and what effect the minister thought her speeches would have on British-Soviet and British-Chinese relations.

Mrs Gandhi takes blame but keeps party reins

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, April 12

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India, today accepted full responsibility for the Congress Party's poor showing in the recent general election. Addressing a meeting of Congress's working committee, the party's highest policy-making body, Mrs Gandhi said: "I unreservedly take responsibility for the defeat."

Before opening the three-day meeting to analyse the defeat, Mrs Gandhi circulated a letter which said it was a matter of "it is good that the change from one government to the other has been peaceful and orderly."

"We respectfully bow to the verdict of the people and we thank the new government stability and success in the service of the people," she wrote.

Before the working committee meeting, there were accusations and counter-accusations. Mrs Gandhi and her followers denied that there should be no nest after the elections; their opponents said responsibility for the defeat should be placed largely on the family, particularly Mr Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs Gandhi's son and Mr Basu Lal, former Defence Minister.

It is now more or less certain that Mr Brahmendra Reddy, the

former Home Minister, will be the next President of the Congress Party. He is from the south, where the party swept the Lok Sabha polls, and he is said to be acceptable to Mrs Gandhi.

Mr Reddy will take over from Mr Dev Kanta Baruah who, under a compromise formula, will be allowed to continue until the all-India Congress committee session that is being convened next month.

There was a belated move in favour of Mr Y. B. Chavan, the former External Affairs Minister, as Congress Chief, combining the post of Congress president with that of leader of the parliamentary party, but there was very little support for it.

One thing that has become evident is that Mrs Gandhi still has the biggest following in the party and wants to use her opportunity to crowd out the pro-Communist Party of India group from Congress. She is said to think that Congress lost because of the "progressives" in the party.

Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, confirmed today to Lord Thomson, the former Commonwealth Secretary-General and EEC Commissioner, who is Mr Callaghan's personal envoy, that he will attend the Commonwealth conference in London in June.

Doubt raised by KLM crew about runway clearance

New York, April 12—One of KLM pilots killed in the world's worst airline disaster in Canary Islands last month died a colleague in the cockpit, whether the Pan American plane which had cleared him off the runway, sources close to investigation said yesterday.

It happened as the KLM 747 jumbo jet was taking off down the runway. The aircraft, which reportedly had not been cleared by the Pan American, crashed less than 30 seconds later with the Pan American jumbo, which was landing along the runway.

The question by a member of the Dutch crew whether the Pan American had been cleared was

said to have been obtained from a careful playback of the crash-resistant cockpit voice recorder retrieved from the burnt-out wreckage of the aircraft.

It was the first evidence that anyone in the crew might have had doubts about whether the takeoff was cleared.

One source said the question was answered with a Dutch-accented "yah," but another said the answer was unintelligible. In any case, the Dutch pilot continued its takeoff. The last words recorded in the KLM cockpit, the sources revealed, were: "God damn."

The crash happened at Tenerife on March 27. A total of 577 people were killed.

New York Times News Service



مکان من المکان

Dr Owen comes to crucial point in Africa tour

From Nicholas Ashford
Maputo, April 12

They were talking about raising prices for energy, and the political fall-out. Mr Owen was admiring. "They really took a lot of shots at Schlesinger, but he defended himself well. He's a very smart man."

The other Cabinet officer slighted was Mr Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State. Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser, came in to say that "The Americans are interested in better relations with us".

This prompted Mr Carter to telephone Vice-President Mondale. "With an edge of irritation in his voice, Carter says: "I want to tell Cy [Vance] and Zbig that I want them to move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend. We're just sitting around," he tells Mondale. "I've told Cy that before."

"These were the need for greater American involvement in helping to undermine any constitutional package that may eventually be agreed upon, and acceptance by the Mozambicans that a new constitutional conference must include the four nationalist groups who attended last year's Geneva talks," he said.

These are the two organisations headed by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, who make up the Patriotic Front alliance, the United African National Council led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the factional Sizole.

According to British sources, both President Macel and President Nyerere, of Tanzania, whom Dr Owen saw yesterday, are prepared to qualify their support to the Patriotic Front as the force that is carrying out the fighting in Rhodesia, recognizing that all shades of opinion should be represented at a conference to decide the country's constitutional future.

During his discussions Dr Owen emphasized that the British Parliament could not be expected to approve a new constitution for Rhodesia unless clearly the best way of solving the issue. "If he is not pre-

pared to have their voice heard.

This is an issue, however, over which Dr Owen and Mr Mugabe were in disagreement when they met yesterday. Mr Mugabe laid down a set of conditions under which the Patriotic Front would be prepared to take part in a constitutional conference.

One was that the talks should be between only Britain and the Patriotic Front. This is a problem in which the British delegation does not regard as intractable, however. The feeling is that if a conference was called, both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo would be there, whoever else was present. There is no way the British side could agree to deal with the Patriotic Front alone.

In another Easter incident, the dead guard was named Mr Keith Feldman, aged 20, and single, from Bulawayo, according to the military communiqué disclosing the attack. Both Mr Feldman and Mr Nkomo were in the air traffic controllers, denied being slack over rules and discipline. The attack occurred near Bannockburn, nearly halfway between Gwelo, in the south, and Reunions, which is on Rhodesia's direct rail link with South Africa.

The dead guard was named as Mr Keith Feldman, aged 20, and single, from Bulawayo, according to the military communiqué disclosing the attack.

Salisbury: A white Rhodesian

train guard was killed yesterday by African nationalists who attacked the goods train on which he was working. The attack occurred near Bannockburn, nearly halfway between Gwelo, in the south, and Reunions, which is on Rhodesia's direct rail link with South Africa.

According to Mr Delic, the Zaire centre needed 40 trained air controllers and was making do with 30.

In this respect, Yugoslavia was behind other advanced European states, but since the disaster this state of affairs had been radically improved.

Mr Delic described Mr Tasic, the chief defendant, as an excellent air controller. He recalled him saving an aircraft from disaster by warning the pilot that the undercarriage was not down only seconds before it landed.

At the time of the disaster, Mr Tasic was alone as his assistant, also on trial, was 10 minutes late for work. He was handling 11 flights, regarded as the maximum, but thought he could cope.

The trial is expected to last well into May.

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OVERSEAS

Calm before anniversary of civil war in LebanonFrom Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, April 12

Syrian apparent decision to freeze both left and right-wing military activity in southern Lebanon—aided by a call for a ceasefire from Mr Yassir Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization—brought a second day of relative peace to the hilly countryside 10 miles from the Israeli border.

Only a few artillery exchanges were recorded during the night between Palestinian and Christian forces, and the Christian held town of Marjoun.

On Thursday, Mr Pierre Gamayel, the Phalangist leader, is to travel to Damascus for talks with President Assad, who is expected to make it clear no hint that the Syrians will no longer tolerate Lebanese Christian attacks south of the Litani River.

It was Syrian military support for the Palestinian guerrillas in the past few weeks that enabled the Palestinian forces to capture the villages of Taybeh and Khiam.

Last Friday, Colonel Muhammad al-Kholi, the Syrian delegate to the four-nation Arab League ceasefire committee, told Christian Maronite leaders that the Lebanese ceasefire must be imposed across the whole country, including the border area with Israel.

The second anniversary of the Lebanese civil war, which claimed almost 40,000 lives, falls tomorrow; and since the conflict started—with a Christian ambush of a busload of Palestinians in a Beirut suburb—there has been scarcely a month in which every part of Lebanon has not been at peace.

There are signs that Syria has become slightly uninvolved by recent political events in Israel, where Mr Shimon Peres's accession to the leadership of the Labour Party has now temporarily superseded the forthcoming Israeli elections as a focus of Arab interest.

Al-Baath, the Syrian Baath Party newspaper in Damascus, announced in an editorial that "hawks are back in the driver's seat" in Israel now that Mr Peres has taken over.

Syrian and Jordanian ministers talk of the possibilities that Israel will start a war in order to avoid making territorial concessions on the West Bank, but—at this stage at least—their reported fears should not be taken at face value. Few Arab governments want to appear quite as moderate as President Sadat of Egypt for fear that their tolerance will be interpreted as political cowardice.

'Roots' named as best TV show in USLos Angeles, April 12.—A six-part dramatization of Alex Haley's book *Roots* was named last night as American television's best show by the Television Critics' Circle.

The series, about the origins of slaves in America, won a total of five awards for individual and programme achievement. Its final instalment was watched by more viewers than any other single programme shown on American television.

The book has also won a special citation of merit from the National Book Award Committee, said the best-selling work did not fit into its history category.

The decision, announced yesterday, was made before a Sunday Times article challenged the historical accuracy of *Roots*.

The committee said that the book transcended the historical and other categories, and possessed "distinguished literary qualities".—Reuters and AP.

Albanian exile leaves Bangkok

Bangkok, April 12.—Mr Mirev Shqiparvet Lekaj, the Albanian pretender, left Bangkok today for Amman six days after the Thai authorities had dropped charges against him of illegal possession of war weapons.

Sources said that the authorities recognized his claim to diplomatic immunity.

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Silos are appearing near Amman to receive batteries of Hawk missiles from America**Arms that could cost Jordan dear**From Robert Fisk
Amman, April 12

About September this year, King Husain of Jordan will at last receive his 14 batteries of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, worth about £290m, from the United States.

Work is already under way on the Hawk silos in the desert outside Amman. By the end of the year the Royal Jordanian Army will have 84 missiles in its armoury and Jordanian officers are due to complete their first Hawk missile training course in America this summer.

The King did undertake a temporary truce with Soviet arms suppliers last year when the Soviets initially refused to foar an increased bill for the Hawks, but to the relief of the Western powers (and of the Jordanian Army) his brief statement that "Russia's skill factories came in nothing."

The new American weapons, however, could yet present Jordan with some critical political problems, raised not by a disarmament-conscious United States nor by a suspicious Israeli enemy, but by Jordan's neighbour and military ally, Syria.

Last year, when it looked as though the King might put his money on the Soviet Sam air defence system, there was much talk in Amman and Damascus about the need for further military unity. Syrian Sam anti-aircraft missiles could be linked to the Jordanian air defences, so the theory ran, and both countries could react jointly to any Israeli air attack.

This Western training has prompted some Jordanian officers to regard the Syrians as a more unwieldy army. They believe, too, that the two

nations have different defence priorities.

Syrian Sam missiles at present defend military units and divisional headquarters, rather than static targets or towns. Jordanian Hawk missiles will be sited to defend both military positions and Amman.

Even if the two systems could be linked, Jordanian officers suspect there might be little time to discuss tactics if war broke out.

A diplomatic source put it: "When you talk about a joint command between Jordan and Syria, you have to remember that Amman and Damascus are only three minutes flying time from Israeli airfields."

The Jordanians have another important reason for disliking the idea of Jordanian-Syrian air defence command. Some Jordanian officers apparently believe that Syria is not as politically stable as King Husain's regime.

President Assad and King Husain are friends—in 1970 President Assad, the then Air Force Commander, refused to allow Syrian troops with air cover when they entered Jordan to help the Palestinian guerrillas.

Nevertheless, such friendships cannot change army's identity. Apart from the missile recruits, 300 Jordanian officers are studying in the United States and 40 in Britain; others attend the military academy in Taiwan.

This Western training has prompted some Jordanian officers to regard the Syrians as a more unwieldy army. They believe, too, that the two

probably in July.

Mr Dayan rejects Likud appealsFrom Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, April 12

The opposition Likud party, which is now enjoying its best prospect of beating the Labour group in the May parliamentary election, failed early today to entice Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Defence Minister, to quit the ruling party and stand

as a Likud candidate. Mr Dayan and Mr Ezer Weizman, a Likud member, conferred until the early hours in Mr Dayan's home here after it was announced that Labour was nominating Mr Dayan for another term in the Knesset. The former minister has been critical of Labour's call for territorial compromise with Jordan and restrictions on

Jewish settlement in occupied areas.

A Likud source said Mr Dayan was ready to cross over if Likud would interpret its policy about the future of the West Bank to mean the Jordan to mean the area would not be annexed as long as peace talks with the Arabs were not exhausted.

The party's present view is that Israeli sovereignty should extend from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River and the Likud representatives told Mr Dayan that annexation does not have to be immediate, but they could not accept Mr Dayan's formula.

Mr Dayan refused to discuss details of the talks, but said he failed to find common ground

with Likud leaders. Mr Ben Porat, who was with Mr Dayan at the meeting, said he could not join Likud because he opposed annexation and he will stand for election as an independent.

Meanwhile, Mr Zadok, the Minister of Justice, has acknowledged that the ruling by the Attorney General that Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, who has resigned the leadership of his party, must remain in office until a new Cabinet is formed after the election should be reviewed.

He said he would appoint a committee of constitutional experts to see whether the law should be amended, but there would not be enough time for any amendments to affect the present case.

In brief**Reasons for 425 kidnaps sought**

Buenos Aires, April 12.—The relatives of several kidnapped Argentines have asked the Supreme Court to investigate the recent disappearance of 425 people including journalists, lawyers, union leaders, students, churchmen, writers, artists and intellectuals.

Armed men claiming to be security agents are reported to have arrested them.

\$5,000 stitches

Marion, Alabama, April 12.—A white doctor, Dr. Bobby Merkle, who removed fresh stitches from the injured arm of a black youth when the boy could not pay his \$25 (£15) fee, was ordered to pay \$5,000 damages by a jury of seven whites and five blacks.

Cairo charges

Cairo, April 12.—Two hundred and ninety-seven people, 110 of whom under 18 years of age, were today charged with sabotage and damaging public property during last January's riots over food price increases. Charges against 953 more are being prepared.

Seamen's grouse

Tel Aviv, April 12.—The Israeli merchant seamen's union began an indefinite strike for higher wages today. The 30 per cent rise recently promised marine officers was more than their own 20 per cent award in January, they complained.

Bombers own up

New York, April 12.—The Puerto Rican extremist group FALN, National Liberation Armed Forces, has claimed responsibility for fire bomb explosions last Saturday in three New York shops.

Car as coffin

Los Angeles, April 12.—A judge ruled that Mrs Sandra West, aged 37, a Texas millionaire who died last month may be buried in a lace nightgown in her favourite Ferrari car, in accordance with her last wish.

Police strike goes on

Quebec, April 12.—A strike by 4,200 Quebec provincial police, demanding two days on duty in each patrol car before a lone policeman was killed last week, went into its sixth day.

Baseball diplomacy

New York, April 12.—An invitation from Dr Castro, the Cuban head of state, for a team of American baseball stars to visit Cuba will probably be accepted.

Flood flight

Nairobi, April 12.—About 18,000 people have been driven from their homes by floods in low-lying areas of western Kenya, round Lake Victoria.

Women explorers safe

Bogota, April 12.—Six British women explorers today emerged safely from a two-month trek through unexplored jungle and swamp in north-west Colombia.

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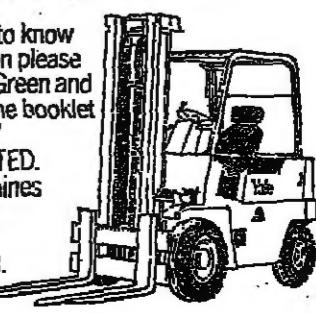
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SPORT

Rugby Union

McKay rescues Barbarians just as their cause seems forlorn

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

Newport 22 Barbarians 22

As wholesome and absorbing a game of rugby as I have seen all season ended in a remarkable finish in injury time at Rodney Parade yesterday when a try by McKay, coolly converted by Hare from wide out on the left, activated an honourable draw for the Barbarians after their cause had looked forlorn.

Some six minutes of ordinary time remained when the Barbarians, with a try from their French full-back Skrela pulled up to within six points. About three were left when they seemed to throw away their last chance—Meredith, by some aberration, strange indeed for so capable an all-round footballer, fumbled a kick with Ripley, as well as McKay, quite unthreatened outside him.

An honest scoring—not a penalty goal in sight (or at least not landed)—left both teams with 12 points each, and Newport, with their ground record remaining intact this season, Newport, who rested Burcher and Gareth Evans, their Lions elect came close, mightily close, to the Barbarians' defeat. The Barbarians had lost no time in making their presence felt in the opening phase. When they drove through from a Newport drop out Selwyn Williams kicked ahead. Gammie seized his chance, the ball was passed and provided an inside scoring pass for Wilkinson.

Hare had an easy conversion. Now, against insistent Newport pressure, Barbarians were grateful not just to McKey's cover, but to Hare and Horatio for the composure and length of their line-out.

McKey, however, did assess a very dangerous penalty for Newport but eventually a side kick by Rogers, an accomplished stand off, set up a line-out deep in the Barbarians' 25 and the hooker Jones, pounced on a wayward pass by Hare.

David clearly thought he had scored for Barbarians following two drives from Corless, splendidly supported by the English back row, but Mr Norling clearly considered that he had been beaten.

That was an arc yesterday when the Barbarians made a considerable and much-needed advance against themselves on Monday.

It was appropriate that McKay

should rescue the day for his side,

because by then he had saved three,

tries by his magnificent tackling twice moving across to the other wing to foil drives in the first half, and once despatching his own wing, the resolute Ken Davies, into touch at the corner in the second.

The build-up to his piece de resistance looked unpromising as a pass went down in the centre behind a Barbarian line-out won by Wilkinson, but Skrela and Selwyn Williams calmly switched a loose ball to the short side. McKay, following up his precise chip ahead at great speed, snatched his try from under the noses of half the Newport pack.

Selwyn and Wilkinson had lost no time in making their presence felt in the opening phase.

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Gosforth's success not good for support

The continuing success of Gosforth, the dominant team of the John Player Cup in the past two seasons, could have an adverse effect on the support they receive when they meet Waterloo, in Saturday's final at Twickenham. The clash of two northern clubs will produce a crowd of little more than 13,000, which is considerably less than the 20,000 or so that there are even some of the most ardent supporters of the Newcastle club will not be making the long trek south.

The reason is, quite simply, one of finance, for the collectors of England's most considerable gains and losses are now having to count the cost of pursuing the victory trail in the south. Gosforth, who until this season had played only one home game in 12 Player Cup ties, had to travel to the capital to meet London

Waterloo 10 days ago. After Saturday's win, it was back to London a great success in the Middlesex Sevens, on April 30.

Barry de Zwaan, the Gosforth fixtures secretary, said: "We can hardly expect large numbers of supporters to accompany us to the away events in London. The chances are that support will be spread and for the John Player final we are unlikely to have the same numbers that we might have had if we were making just one trip to London."

Gosforth's win over Rosslyn Park last year was watched by around 700 followers and de Zwaan says that, although the team's march to their second successive final has generated considerable interest in the north-east, there may be no extra supporters this time. The team will be based today and provided this Roger

Watson, the captain, has emerged unscathed from his Easter tour with the Barbarians they should be at full strength.

Waterson, who go into the game as underdogs despite a brilliant run of success this season, have already chosen their XV, selecting the team which ended the semi-final round game at Twickenham.

This week David Reed, who performed in the last 10 minutes, is preferred at prop to the man he replaced, Frank Clarke, who will be one of the replacements.

Waterson's win over Rosslyn Park last year was watched by around 700 followers and de Zwaan says that, although the team's march to their second successive final has generated considerable interest in the north-east, there may be no extra supporters this time. The team will be based today and provided this Roger

Surprising anecdote trend broken after long wait

By Richard Scream

Rugby players have always written fewer autobiographies than those involved in most other major sports. It is a surprising trend when the anecdotes and characters so frequent in rugby are remembered. Watney Thomas has waited over 40 years to capture his past as part of his family before now providing us with the most readable *Rugby Playing Men* (Pelham Books Ltd, £3.75).

Thomas, who won 14 Welsh caps between 1927 and 1933, was probably the greatest No 8 of his era during a career for Swansea, Waterloo and Lancashire. He started with them when they gained their first win at Twickenham in 1933, and will also be remembered by older readers for once scoring a try against Scotland with a broken collarbone. Later he was a successful schoolmaster, and the mixture of humour, anecdotes and wit contained in his book makes an enjoyable recipe.

The approaching summer break

for coaches and players, to say nothing of certain happenings shortly in New Zealand, make it an appropriate time to note that a new edition of *The Lions Speak* (Rugby Books, £5, Lonsdale Road, London, E2) has appeared.

For those who would like to know more about the referee's problems and rugby's laws generally, say nothing of those who should know more than they do about both, a new guide for referees is warmly recommended. Written by Pauline Sydenham and the editor and leading Australian referee, Jimmie the Whistle, is available from the Welsh Rugby Union, 23-31 St Mary Street, Cardiff, and costs 80p.

Cricket

Challenge for champions

MCC, in consultation with the England selectors, have given youth a chance in this side for the opening first-class cricket fixture against the Minor Counties Middlers at Lord's beginning Wednesday, April 20.

Geoffrey Miller, the Derbyshire all-rounder, is the only player from the winter tour of India in a side led by Norman Gifford of Worcester, at 37 now the oldest player. Apart from Peter Lee, all the rest are under 30.

Two of the team, the Yorkshire batsman Bill Athey and the Somerset all-rounder, both 20, are from those experienced by Whitehead's team in Australia during the winter. The team is:

J. J. T. Barlow (Sussex), C. W. J. Athey (Yorkshire), P. Whaley (Northamptonshire), P. Whaley (Somerset), P. Whaley (Gloucestershire), P. Whaley (Lancashire), P. Whaley (Derbyshire).

In Callan regarded as one of the most promising fast bowlers in Australia, is the new Northumbrian cricket professional. Callan's signing gives Northumbrian a boost as they try their luck in the Gillette Cup for only the second time.

BRIDGEND (Shropshire): Captain D. Gower (Leicester), Vice-Captain D. Gower (Bath), Captain D. Gower (Worcestershire), Captain D. Gower (Gloucestershire), Captain D. Gower (Herefordshire).

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They had been due to play in

Closing the door on the 'new' nuclear arms race

This week's guest column is contributed by Elizabeth Young

Five years ago, I wrote a short book called *A Farewell to Arms Control* and 10 years before that, a pamphlet called *Nations and Nuclear Weapons*. Other governments, I said each time, will go on getting nuclear weapons so long as the United States and the Soviet Union go on trying to impose a non-proliferation policy on them, while continuing with their own arms race. It is their "vertical proliferation", I said, that fuels others' "horizontal proliferation".

Yes, I said, the super-powers do have security problems—mixing with each other—to which more, or better, nuclear weapons seem in the short run to be an answer. But so do other countries have security problems: many of them, even signatories of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, see an option on a nuclear weapons programme as a necessary form of national insurance. West Europeans, in particular, have long been threatened by a whole range of enormously powerful, intermediate range, Soviet nuclear weapons which the Americans have gone along with the Russians in deeming "non-strategic"—for the reason that they cannot reach the United States.

The effect of this seeming has been that these weapons are not discussed in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, nor in the Vienna force reduction talks, nor anywhere else. They go on, growing in licensed obscurity. To accept that they are "non-strategic" is to support the view that the wiping out of West Europe is somehow not a truly "strategic" matter for NATO. That European governments should have gone along with such language is amazing. (Perhaps the Carter Administration does not accept these weapons as non-strategic; for it is not this clear would be the greatest possible contribution to NATO solidarity: until these nuclear forces are taken into a strategic account. European NATO will never be persuaded to build up its conventional forces to match the Soviet Union's—or to take much part in regional arms control.)

This vertical/horizontal pressure system is still in operation, but everything is growing more complicated. For one thing, the Russians without international monitoring and showing a somewhat cavalier attitude to radiation hazards, are now using nuclear explosives for various earth-moving jobs (particularly for



their enormous and environmentally alarming river reworking programme). This of course provides an unarguable justification for the use in developing countries of a nuclear technology that opens the door wide to nuclear weapons: a nuclear already used by India and some of the Latin Americans.

For another, the main would-be weapons proliferators are no longer—as in the fifties and sixties—among the close allies of the super-powers. Now there are a number of countries outsiders to the main stream of the international system who are not allies, or who fear their allies, and dump them: Israel, South Africa, South Vietnam, Iran, perhaps Pakistan, even Turkey, even Yugoslavia. They see themselves often, rightly, as highly vulnerable: see their supply of conventional weapons cut off and attempts made to arm-twist them into policies they abhor. Not surprisingly, they make a dive for their own nuclear bootstraps and try to build or buy the enrichment plant in which they could develop bomb material as well as fuel for nuclear power stations.

American efforts to prevent this kind of indirect proliferation through the restrictive (and secretive) Nuclear Suppliers Group are not meeting with great success: monopoly, even in good cause, is by definition suspect. (The impasse in Moscow, may itself provide the necessary catalyst.

For Britain, the problem is

that nuclear—any government will not give up the right to nuclear weapons except as part of a general disarmament process involving the super powers as well as the others.

However, when the Non-Proliferation Treaty was being negotiated, we went along with the so-called "naked" treaty agreed between the super powers—one binding non-nuclear weapons powers not to "proliferate" and subjecting them to international inspection, but imposing no balancing restrictions or duties on the nuclear weapons powers. This time the British can do better.

Whatever happens in the next round of talks between Mr Vance and Mr Gromyko in May, the next real opportunity arises in 1978 when a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly meets to consider disarmament. At the standing Geneva Disarmament Conference the Russian or the American delegate has always taken the chair and controlled the agenda at the Special Session: the chairman will be Yugoslavian and Russians and Americans will be present as ordinary General Assembly members.

The Carter Administration know to be interested in achieving reductions in weapons worldwide. Can the Soviet Union be persuaded to take disarmament equally seriously? Its main difficulty in the bracing atmosphere of an open conference is still likely to be its attitude to verification. The verifiability of statements and undertakings is the very nub of all arms control, just as it is of all détente and of all peaceful co-existence: Only the verifiable contributes to certainty and so to confidence.

An international verification agency is a sine qua non of any disarmament process. We (as well as the Americans) are well placed to contribute to it with seismic techniques for monitoring nuclear explosions, satellite monitoring, etc.

A conference agenda in the form of a draft proposal for a general disarmament process, prepared under the auspices of either the United Nations disarmament centre or of the prospective chairman of the conference, and to be "negotiated" there by consensus, could help concentrate minds in the same way as the Law of the Sea Conference's Single Negotiating Texts have concentrated minds (and regulated national policies), in maritime affairs.

To the Soviet Union, the invitation must be to come in from the dark, of their own accord. Your achievements, the rest of us must say, can stand the light of day. But, however, the international community must turn on the light, regardless of the Kremlin's diffidence. And meanwhile, the impasse in Moscow, may itself provide the necessary catalyst.

For Britain, the problem is

that nuclear diplomacy has always been a frustrating experience towards the Americans: Margaret Gowing, in her magnificent history of the British atomic energy programme, documents the series of tongue-tied silences with which in early days we betrayed not only our own interests but those of America too. We knew—none better—precisely what the reasons for which a

New thinking has not begun to catch up with the new events. The dodo simplicities of "American-weapons-good, Russian-weapons-bad" (or vice versa) are irrelevant and Mr Carter, and we all, have to make a new beginning of arms control and disarmament. The impasse in Moscow, may itself provide the necessary catalyst.

For Britain, the problem is

that nuclear diplomacy has always been a frustrating experience towards the Americans: Margaret Gowing, in her magnificent history of the British atomic energy programme, documents the series of tongue-tied silences with which in early days we betrayed not only our own interests but those of America too. We knew—none better—precisely what the reasons for which a

New thinking has not begun to catch up with the new events. The dodo simplicities of "American-weapons-good, Russian-weapons-bad" (or vice versa) are irrelevant and Mr Carter, and we all, have to make a new beginning of arms control and disarmament. The impasse in Moscow, may itself provide the necessary catalyst.

To the Soviet Union, the invitation must be to come in from the dark, of their own accord. Your achievements, the rest of us must say, can stand the light of day. But, however,

Katie Stewart

Making the most of home-made cheese

The milder flavoured curd or cottage cheeses can be used with great success to make delicious spreads and tempting salads. They are enormously versatile. Years ago, cooks would make a simple cheese by draining off milk that had soured in muslin to collect the curd. Most farmers' wives made their own soft cheese because it was a good way to use up leftover milk. These days bottled milk that is delivered to our doorstep does not sour naturally. All milk sold is heat treated, which makes it safer but at the same time destroys the lactic bacteria which sour milk. However, you can still sour milk the old fashioned way if you add a starter in the form of yoghurt. You don't need very much and you can use it with pasteurized bottled milk.

Home made soft cheese

1 tablespoon natural yoghurt

2 pints milk

Stir the milk and yoghurt together in a bowl. Cover and leave in a warm place for 1-2 days. When ready the milk will have formed solid curds and any cream will have risen to form a crust on the surface. Cut through the mixture with a knife to loosen the curds and you will see the whey separating. Line a colander, set in a shallow dish, with a square of damp muslin and tip the contents of the basin into the muslin. Tie up the four corners and hang overnight so that the whey drips into a bowl. After this you should have a bag of soft curds that are ready to use.

Tip the curds into a bowl and add a seasoning of salt and freshly milled pepper, then stir in some chopped onion or herbs like parsley and chives. The resulting soft cheese is lovely to spread on hot toast. Or you can make a more exciting mixture if you add a seasoning of finely milled pepper, chopped parsley and chives to make a garlic and herb cheese. You can flavour a soft cheese like this in just the same way as the commercial varieties. Season, mix with a little cream and then stir in chopped pineapple, or try chopped prawns, chopped green pepper or a mixture of chopped cucumber and walnuts. Spread any of them on buttered slices of wholewheat bread or hot toast. Spread them on small biscuits, or those crunchy continental "biscottes" and serve with drinks or a glass of wine.

You could use the cheeses to fill celery sticks or to stuff stoned cooked prunes and of course you can make any flavoured cheese—whether a soft home made one or a bought

flavoured cream cheese mixture—into a delicious dip by stirring in sufficient soured cream to make a soft consistency.

Use home made curd cheeses in sandwiches instead of butter. The plain curd cheese, seasoned just with salt and pepper, combines very well with ham, or with salami with cucumber and its delicious with the peppery flavour of watercress. Or you can take an idea from the continent where slices of buttered wholemeal bread spread with seasoned curd or cream cheese are generously topped with sliced radishes and cut up spring onions as an open sandwich. Buttered bread slices spread with soft cheese and sprinkled with the tangy leaves of chives make a delicious sandwich.

An idea that may surprise you, but on the other hand may not, if you bear in mind that the milder cream cheeses are often served with fruit, is that if you bear up the natural curd cheese with a little cream or top of the milk to make a soft consistency and sweeten it with castor sugar, it tastes, if makes a delicious sweet sharp whipped topping for hot chilled fruit compotes that you might make with redcurrants, cherries, raspberries and gooseberries or for serving with fresh strawberries when they come into season.

As spring approaches, cottage cheese is the one to use for salads. With salad vegetables and fruit, cottage cheese makes light lunches that are good for slimmers and, if your diet allows, it is delicious with crusty bread and butter or with crispbread. You can "pop" up the flavour of cottage cheese with a seasoning of freshly milled pepper, chopped parsley and chives to make a garlic and herb cheese. You can flavour a soft cheese like this in just the same way as the commercial varieties. Season, mix with a little cream and then stir in chopped pineapple, or try chopped prawns, chopped green pepper or a mixture of chopped cucumber and walnuts. Spread any of them on buttered slices of wholewheat bread or hot toast. Spread them on small biscuits, or those crunchy continental "biscottes" and serve with drinks or a glass of wine.

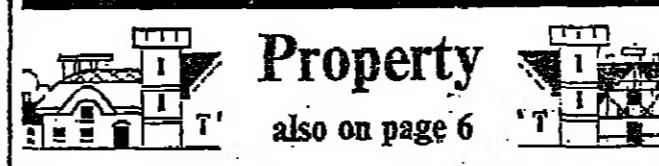
When you really feel you can't face another cottage cheese salad, try perk up the flavour with a teaspoon of horseradish relish straight from the jar and a little chopped parsley stirred in.

You can arrange really attractive salads on a platter if you give the presentation a little thought. Do remember that fresh cheese snipped over the top always makes cottage cheese look fresh and appetizing. Serve with an oil and vinegar dressing for spooning over the salad vegetables and fruits. Try a mound of cottage cheese on a bed of crisp lettuce, then add a wedge or two of strong-flavoured blue cheese and garnish with slices of tinned or fresh pears, quarters of tomato and finally sprinkle with chopped walnuts and cress; or drain canned pear or peach halves and serve on lettuce piled high with cottage cheese and chives and a garnish of chopped walnuts; make a fresh tomato sandwich taking care to seed and slice the tomatoes—then slice and layer them with chopped spring onion. Marinate in an oil and vinegar dressing for about one hour, so that the dressing draws the juices, then spoon on to crisp lettuce and top with a mound of cottage cheese seasoned with pepper and mixed with chives and seedless raisins.

Cottage cheese goes well with citrus fruits like oranges and grapefruit. Slice peeled oranges and onion very thinly and separate the orange into rings. Marinate both in oil and vinegar dressing for an hour, then arrange on crisp lettuce and top with cottage cheese and black olives. If you cut grapes in half and loosen the segments, you can take them out and clean the shells to use as containers. Mix the grapefruit pieces with cottage cheese, seasoning, chopped parsley and a little oil and vinegar dressing. Pile the mixture back into the shells and you have a very nice (not too fattening) first course.

You can use cottage cheese for dips too. Combine one (8oz) carton cottage cheese with one (8oz) carton soured cream and then add garlic and chopped herbs, or horseradish relish and chopped parsley to taste. Serve with crisp carrot sticks and trimmed spring onions for dipping and you need not worry about your waistline.

Britain's brightest fashion talents, selected by our fashion editor Prudence Glynn, will be presented on television tonight in a three-quarters of an hour long show, *Fashion 77*, on ITV at 10.30 pm.



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THE OFFICE OF DPP

The office of Director of Public Prosecutions was created less than a century ago, in 1879. Its early years were bedevilled by controversy, much of it stemming from the personalities and policies of some of the less happy appointments to it. More recently, criticism of the DPP has centred on specific decisions he has taken, both to prosecute or to refrain from doing so, whether in individual cases or, more generally, in particular areas of the criminal law. There is no longer any respectable body of opinion which believes that the holder of the office shows partiality or unfairness to particular people, groups or classes. The retiring holder of the office, Sir Norman Skelhorn, has been completely free from any such allegations. To suggest, therefore, as Sir Peter Rawlinson has done, that with the appointment of a new DPP it would be appropriate to review the functions of the office, is not a criticism of Sir Norman or his recent predecessors.

Any such review would be bound to take place in the context of the current debate over the system of public prosecution in England and Wales. One view is that the system should be radically altered in favour of something like the Scottish procedure, with a procurator-fiscal figure in charge of all prosecutions, and the police playing no part at all in the decision whether or not to start criminal proceedings. A less radical proposal would introduce national uniformity in the prosecution process, which at present differs widely between the 41 police authorities. Often linked to that is a proposal for the appointment of area or regional DPPs.

Even without any reorganization of the system of public prosecution, there is a case for looking closely at the role of the DPP, for he is indeed a peculiar animal. Although appointed by the Home Secretary, he is responsible to the Attorney General

and through him, to Parliament (any claims which the Home Secretary used to have to be the DPP's master were removed by statute, in 1946). The DPP's functions include taking decisions on whether or not to prosecute in certain cases or kinds of cases, or give his consent to a prosecution, as well as controlling and advising generally on the conduct of prosecutions and on questions of policy which arise.

Most of his duties and responsibilities are laid down by statute, the Prosecution of Offences Regulations 1946 being the most important. The DPP's consent to prosecute is required for all offences punishable by death (only one is left now, treason), for some serious common law offences, such as murder and conspiracy, and for some ninety-five separate offences which require his consent by statute. They include most sexual offences, obscene publications, illegal abortions, sedition, many serious offences against the person, all offences committed by police officers, some fraud and Companies Act infringements, and all matters involving possible extradition.

There is also a motley group of offences requiring the DPP's consent to prosecute on such diverse subjects as underwater pipelines, water resources, trading with the enemy, aiding and abetting suicide, oil pollution, radioactive substances, reservoirs, football pools and the National Health Service. He must also authorize all withdrawals of prosecutions already commenced.

The DPP also advises government departments, the police and any other authorities either on their initiative or his own, "in any criminal matter which appears to him to be of importance or difficulty". That can include, for example, cases where the potential defendant is someone in the public eye or the holder of a senior position or is very old, cases where a difficult question of law is involved, and cases where there

are political implications. His discretion, on paper, is thus extremely wide and, in practice, difficult to question. Public reasons are never given. He has it theoretically within his power to discontinue, as a matter of policy, prosecutions in an entire field of law, and some believe that he has done virtually that in the field of pornography. It must not be forgotten, however, that his refusal to consent to a prosecution does not prohibit a private citizen asserting his right to launch one, except in respect of those offences for the prosecution of which statute requires his consent.

How much discretion does he have in practice? His relationship with the Attorney General is perhaps the most shadowy area of his job. He is clearly stated by the 1946 regulations to be "in all matters... subject to the directions of the Attorney General". The consent of that law officer himself is required for some prosecutions, such as those involving terrorism or national security. Even where his consent is not specifically provided for, he has the final say on everything to do with criminal proceedings. Just as government departments and the police consult the DPP in difficult cases, so does the DPP consult the Attorney General when he thinks the case warrants it. In practice there is constant consultation between the two departments, at all levels.

The lack of clarity in that relationship must be a criticism of it. Who, in effect, makes the decisions, the DPP or the Attorney? It is right that different levels of criminal cases should be dealt with at different levels of decision-making authority. It can hardly be right that the public has no idea who is really responsible for prosecution policy, and what criteria are used. There is also a strong case for looking at all the DPP's functions together. Many of them arose haphazardly, and the ensemble seems to lack a rational basis.

Future energy supplies

From the Chairman of the National Coal Board

Sir, President Carter's announcement last week of the new American policy on nuclear power has very wide implications for world energy developments as a whole. It emphasizes the need to keep all energy options open and to spread the effort through the whole range of possibilities.

In the debate on nuclear developments the vital and continuing need for fossil fuels is often missed. Even if nuclear prospects were unaffected by the doubts which President Carter has now so forcibly expressed, there would still be a need to make the best use of the world's fossil fuel reserves. The fact is that nuclear power—and renewable resources yet to be developed—will mainly produce base load electricity, whereas fossil fuels will be required for a very long time to meet the need for higher value uses such as transport and chemicals.

In the UK we are particularly fortunate in having at our disposal a full range of fossil fuels—coal, gas and oil—as well as an advanced nuclear technology and a research capability to tackle the problems presented by renewable sources.

What is required is a clearly defined system of priorities.

Substantial resources of finance and expertise have rightly been devoted to exploiting the gas and oil reserves of the North Sea. But these are generally acknowledged to have a limited life. Our greatest resources of fossil fuel by far are our massive coal reserves. It is for this reason that the management and unions in the coal industry have jointly presented a plan to go forward which goes up to the year 2000, by when the industrial world could well be in the throes of structural energy supply difficulties (the recently published OECD Report on the World Energy Outlook concluded that the crunch could well come by 1985 unless effective policies were immediately implemented).

The long-term plan for making the best use of our coal reserves depends essentially on three features: exploration, investment and research. An accelerated programme of exploration has over the past three years identified no less than a further 1,500 million tons of readily exploitable coal, worth at present prices some £30 billion. This is, of course, a small part of the estimated 45 billion tons of technically recoverable coal known to exist in Britain.

The rate of investment has also been substantially increased and has been estimated in our plan to require between £350 and £400 million per annum at present prices from now till the end of the century (and certainly beyond). Research is focused on improving mining techniques, particularly by the progressive introduction of remote control methods, and on developing effective and economic methods of coal conversion.

President Carter's announcement underlines the importance of pressing on with this policy, not only in Britain, but also in all other countries with exploitable coal reserves. It is expected that when the President announces his new strategy for energy in the United States later this month, coal will figure very largely in the proposals.

Yours faithfully,
J. ROTBLAT,
The Atheneum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

From Mr J. Rotblat

Sir, In less than three months in office President Carter has already shown himself to be a man of integrity. To suggest, as Mr Knox did in today's letter (April 12), that the President's stated policy on fast breeders is really intended to

Commonwealth future

From Mr Ron Montague

Sir, The Commonwealth has survived upheavals before and I am sure it can outlast the present upset over recent events in Uganda. Your correspondent, R. Lewis, whose article "The Moment of Truth for the Commonwealth" (April 4) is before me, is surely taking too gloomy a view of the whole thing.

We are not at odds with Uganda over fundamental or long-term questions, as I see it. We are outraged over a series of incidents (and rightly so) in my view.

We must control our outrage and abide by a majority decision of Commonwealth members on the question of President Amin attending the heads of government conference in June. Surely that is what the Commonwealth is all about—common decisions democratically arrived at. That way lies continued growth and stature for the Commonwealth as a force for good in the world.

Yours sincerely,
RON MONTAGUE,
39 Orchid Drive,
Brentfield,
Essex.

From Mr John Stebbing

Sir, The disparaging remarks by Mr Roy Lewis (article, April 4) are out of place, as reference to the reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Foundation abundantly shows.

Surely, unusual situations call for

Mother's occupation?

From Mrs J. M. Jarvis

Sir, In answer to Mr Nugee's letter (April 6), I think I can suggest a reason why application forms ask for his father's occupation but do not refer to his mother. If he reads the obituaries for a week or two he will notice that many distinguished men and women have apparently like Athena—had no mother.

Yours sincerely,
JANET JARVIS,
Payne's Cottage,
Broadwell,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire.
April 6.

their work had been properly appreciated we should long ago have had many more of them and might not now be so troubled by the failure of later educational provision to have the desired effect. Surely the last victims of cuts in education and social services, particularly in regard to the pensioners.

A close second is the fear of the power of the TUC in forcing the Labour Government to pass legislation that denies a man the chance to work.

Yours sincerely,
FRED HARDMAN, Chairman,
Conservative Trades Unionists
National Committee,
Coppice House,
Cosibrookdale,
Saxop.
April 2.

Conservative. And the reason most often given? Labour Government and TUC cooperation has doubled unemployment, reduced living standards and meant savage cuts in education and social services, particularly in regard to the pensioners.

All under-fives should have pre-school experience appropriate to their needs. Nursery schools and classes are an essential element in a balanced programme in which other forms of provision including playgroups play a part.

Yours faithfully,
N. BRITTON, Chairman,
British Association for Early
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Montgomery Hall,
Kennington Oval, SE11.
VICTORIA HURST, Chairman,
National Campaign for Nursery
Education,
33 High Street, SW1.

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Trade unionists' fears

From Mr Fred Hardman

Sir, Mr Jasper Roosham (April 1) refers forebodingly to confrontation between Government (of any party) and the TUC. There is another confrontation building up, that between rank and file trades unionists and their left-wing leaders on the TUC.

Conservative trades unionists canvassing in the Stechford by-election had plenty of evidence that erstwhile Labour voters are voting

from which these extracts were first published by Leslie Marchand in his *Byron biography* in 1957, mentioning twice "the coffin and the urn" at the funeral; so it would appear that the contents of the "vases" had all been mingled by this time, in the single receptacle with a brass plate which Mr Bettidge saw.

Far more important is the evidence which Miss Wood's information seems to have added to the subject of Byron's lowness and the deformity of one or both of his feet. I look forward to the reaction of experts in this classical controversy.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL VYVYAN,
Crag House,
Neat Crook, Kendal,
Westmorland.
April 6.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Money supply and inflation

From Professor Lord Kahn

Sir, In your leading article of April 7 you include among monetarist the Keynes of *The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money* (published in 1936). In his earlier works Keynes had dabbled with the Quantity Theory. In *The General Theory*, while not entirely abandoning the passage from Keynes, in it he referred specifically to "an expansion of the currency". The two concepts are not the same. "Money Supply" in its modern usage (M1 and M3) is predominantly bank deposits, and currency is only a minor part of it.

Some of the economists you refer to several economists, one of whom is Jevons. You say that Jevons in 1863 suggested a time lag of one or two years between "an increase in the money supply" and an increase in prices. In your issue of August 13, 1976, you quoted the passage from Jevons. In it he referred specifically to "an expansion of the currency". The two concepts are not the same. "Money Supply" as now defined.

If "money supply" is not currency, then the determinants of the economy are the enormous increase of bank deposits in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and up to 1914 (which corresponds to a great increase of M1 and M3) was not accompanied by a rise of prices but a fall?

Yours faithfully,
E. R. HARDCastle,
115 Du Cane Court,
Bathgate, West Lothian,
Scotland, EH52 8AB.
April 7.

From Mr W. A. M. Edwards

Sir, The evidence given in your leader today (April 7) on "A Disease of Money" should convince those who approach the problem with an open mind. The scientific approach would be to limit the growth of the money supply to match increases in production and observe the results over a sufficiently long period of, say, three years. Action must be taken before the nation suffers complete financial collapse. "Diseases" desperate growth, by desperate appliances are relieved, or not at all.

Such a moderating influence can be left to the trade union leaders. It is likely to be more effective in the form of an incomes policy in which the Government play a role, partly because the Government can indicate that success will result in their taking measures designed to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment.

In conclusion, I offer to you the advice which Keynes offered to the editor of the Financial News, in a letter published on January 5, 1940:

"If you are not too old, as to which I have no information, I strongly recommend an operation. By modern methods an inflamed Quantity Theory can always be removed with much less danger than formerly."

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
KAHN, King's College,
Cambridge.

From Mr W. C. Wright

Sir, In your leading article today (April 7) you deal with "money supply" and the price level, and

German socialist aims

From Professor Anton Flew

Sir, Lord Gladwyn (April 2) challenges Professor Hayek to say whether the German Free Democrats, who are now in a coalition with Socialists, should no longer receive any "Liberal" support. But it is Lord Gladwyn, not Professor Hayek, who is seeing how British and German politics "from an ivory tower" and through the disturbing lenses of an ambiguous vocabulary.

Certainly our Labour Party and the German Social-Democrats are both members of the Socialist International. But the German Social-Democrats have since the late fifties most categorically rejected "the public ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange" in favour of competitive private enterprise and "the social market economy". By contrast Labour still retains the socialist Clause IV in its constitution, and prints it on every party card. (The constitution of the TUC has, I am told, a similar clause; and there has

never even been a Hugh Gaitskell to try—and fail—to get it removed).

Party constitutions, it may be said, are mere theology. So let us—as Descartes' scientists—judge people's beliefs not by what they say, but what they do. Here again the reward is clear. Every Labour parliament extends state ownership and control, and these extensions are supported by all "moderates" and Marxists both. And if any "right-wing extremist" dares to suggest some denationalisation, then the Labour Party is again unanimous that the march to the state where Clause IV is fully law must be irreversible. If our Liberals do what the Prime Minister hopes, and keep the Labour Government there till it can get returned to office on a rising tide of oil royalties, then the socialist march will certainly be resumed. This is not how it is with Chancellor Schmidt and the German Social-Democrats.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY FLEW,
26 Alexandra Road, Reading.

channel of communication and information; it would ensure that local action was taken in the light of local needs; it would act as an advocate for those needs and foster local industrial development through its "hot lines" to central and local government departments; it would be a central point through which land, finance, premises, industrial landlords and tenants could be brought together; in short, it would get things done—it would be entrepreneurial and not bureaucratic.

I think we should also be clear that government assistance for the inner city should not be used to make massive financial injections into local industry. Indeed I do not believe that industry would welcome this. But the authorities responsible for inner cities must have the resources necessary to overcome the difficulties of a 19th century industrial infrastructure, and be ready to apply those resources in an innovative way both to industries that can thrive and to those that are consistent with the National Industrial Strategy. Otherwise our cities face a deepening spiral of decay,



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 12: The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Coggan, His Excellency the Duke of Windsor, and Madame Kitchener, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Kenya, and Dr Njoroge Njoroge, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Res. the Viscount and Viscountess Eschler and Mr and Mrs David Money-Coutts arrived at Windsor Castle this evening.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded the Hon. Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

CLARENCE HOUSE

April 12: The Hon. Mrs John Churchill has succeeded Mrs Parvick Campbell-Preston as Lady in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was promoted by Major General Gair Macrae to the rank of air marshal on July 2.

Mrs Jocelyn Stevens was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will open the school of nursing at St George's Hospital, Tooting, on May 18.

A memorial service for Viscount Cobham will be held at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, on Tuesday, April 25, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. G. Recart and Lady Marisa Fitzalan Howard. The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of the Prince of Wales, and Marisa, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

Mr P. J. Farrant and Mrs J. D. FitzRoy. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr M. Farrant of Buntingford, Surrey, and Mrs J. Farrant, of Silerton, Devon, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Brudenell-Bruce of Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket.

Mr L. R. Fletcher, MP and Dr C. M. Elliott. The engagement is announced between Raymond Fletcher, MP, and Catherine M. Elliott, of Brooklands, Hengistock, Derbyshire, widow of Jasper Fearn.

Mr M. J. Knight and Miss S. Langford. The marriage arranged between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. Knight of Oxford, Kent, and Sidmire, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Langford, of Cardiff, will take place in Cardiff on April 16, 1977.

Mr H. B. Loveday and Miss F. Henry. The engagement is announced between Henry Herbert Loveday, of Woolly Road, Matlock, Derbyshire, and Fay Henry, of Hurke, Matlock.

Mr D. C. Silver and Miss P. Sandeman. The engagement is announced between David Chorliss, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B. Silver, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Sandeman, of Stoke-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

Mr R. T. Wynn-Jones and Miss P. A. Calcott. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs B. G. Jones, of 12 Thornton Way, NW1, and Anna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Calcott, of Field Place, Sutton-Under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Law Report April 12 1977

Xenophon, Harold Wilson of ancient Greece

From Philip Howard Liverpool

Because of the friendly simplicity of his Greek, Xenophon is the first proper author that students of Greek read; just as Caesar is the first Latin prose writer. The learners then move upwards, and onwards to sterner prose, and look down their noses at Xenophon. One tends to equate a simple style of writing with a simplified view of life.

In his paper to the annual meeting of the Classical Association at Liverpool University last night, Mr Christopher Tuplin, of Liverpool, discussed what Xenophon argued persuasively

that there is more to Xenophon than meets the eye.

Under the pose of military historian there was a political philosopher with a didactic message for his contemporaries, drawing lessons and moral maxims from the trade of historian. Was he simply an old fool who did not know his own limitations, or was he an elderly gentleman filling in a profitless retirement by writing his memoirs with little concern for historical balance or objectivity, but, like modern politicians, with an eye to the Sunday supplement? Mr Tuplin suggested that that was a work of political propaganda, or, to put it more mildly, of historical interpretation. Xenophon had set a set of historical facts, recounted in chronological order (that is, in historical rather than rhetorical form) to drop into the reader's mind certain propositions about

contemporary politics. As an historian he was the Harold Wilson of his generation.

His history of the Hellenes was a long argument about Sparta as the paradigm of the evils of imperialism. It should be taken seriously as the author's most sophisticated exercise in political philosophy. That model explains his silences, omissions and bias.

It was not a very realistic method of writing history. Realism was not a great merit of Xenophon.

But he had talent and ingenuity, and he thought the lessons of history mattered.

Latest appointments

Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, Chief of the Air Staff, to be promoted to Marshal of the RAF on July 31. He has been appointed Chief of the Defence Staff from September 1. He will be succeeded as Chief of the Air Staff on August 1 by Air Marshal Sir Michael Bestham, who is to be promoted air chief marshal on May 21.

Air Marshal W. J. Stacey, to be Commander-in-Chief RAF Germany and Commander Second Allied Tactical Air Force from July 16.

Air Vice-Marshal Alan Davies, Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations and Intelligence), Headquarters Allied Air Forces Central Europe, to be Deputy Commander-in-Chief, No. 1 Strike Command, with the acting rank of air marshal, on July 2.

Prospective candidates

Mr Michael Cowan, a Nottingham town councillor, to be prospective Labour candidate for the by-election at Ashfield. At the last general election, Mr D. Marnay, Labour, had a majority of 1,000. Mr D. G. Gilbert, a member of Newcastle upon Tyne City Council, to be prospective Conservative candidate for Newcastle upon Tyne West. At the last general election Mr R. Brown, Labour, had a majority of 15,074.

Marriages

Mr J. Boardman-Weston and Miss S. Robins. The engagement is announced between Julian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K. Boardman-Weston, of House Street, Field, and Sophie, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Robins, of 18 Crescent, Midway, Burton-on-Trent.

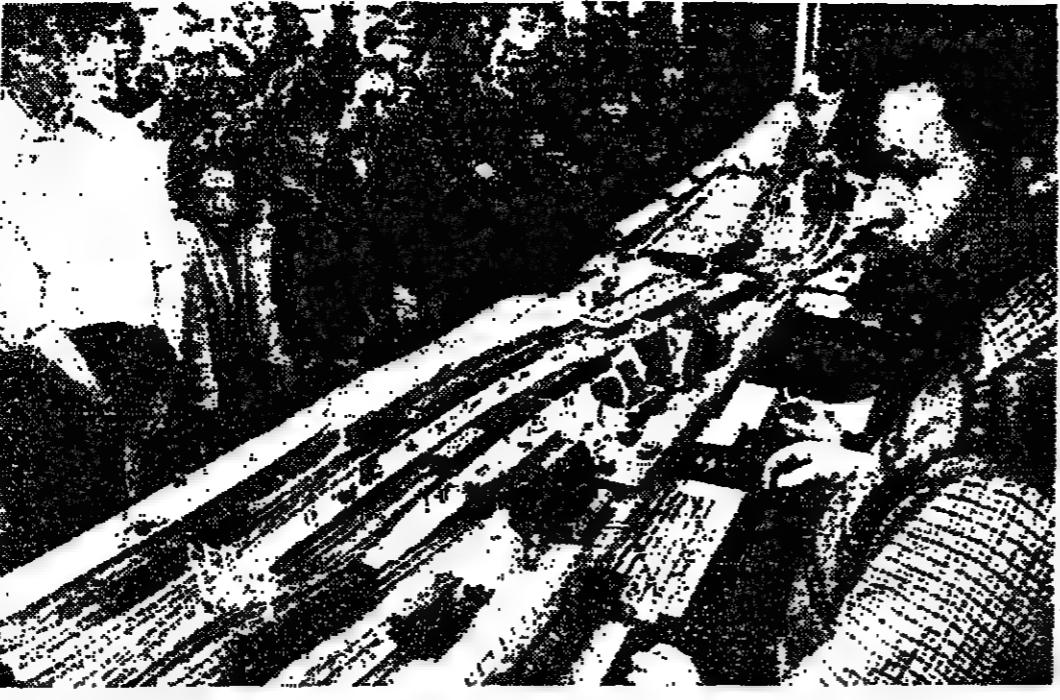
D. J. Farrington and Miss J. J. Baverstock. The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Farrington, of Silerton, Devon, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Brudenell-Bruce, of Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket.

Mr J. D. G. C. Grimwood and Miss S. Harper. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Captain J. P. Grimwood, Royal Navy, and Mrs Grimwood, of Somerton, Hampshire, and Shelly, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Harper, of Thorpe Lea, Surrey.

Dr R. M. F. Kolecky and Miss M. C. Deneuve. The engagement is announced between Roger, son of the late Captain M. Kolecky, and of Mrs S. B. McMenemy, of Northwood, Middlesex, and Marie Christine, eldest daughter of M. and Mme Gilbert Disdouons, of St Paul de Vence, France.

Mr O. H. G. Naras and Miss P. R. Deas. The engagement is announced between Oliver, elder son of the late Gordon Naras and of Mrs Wyndle Stuchbury, of Gayles, Friston, Sussex, and Philippa, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Dean, of Charlton, Middlesex, and Mrs Philip Warburton-Lee, of Broad Oak, Wimborne, Dorset.

Mr P. H. C. Thomas and Miss C. Crozier. The engagement is announced between Phillip Horne Cayley, son of Mrs W. Thomas and the late S. H. C. Thomas, of Sydney, Australia, and Frances Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Cayley, of Thorpe Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.



Oxford Model Railway Club's layout, voted best exhibit in the National Model Railway Exhibition at Central Hall, Westminster.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Women at War, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 10.5.30.

Luncheon music: Mary Mee, organ, St Olave's Church, Hart Street, Civi. 1.05.

Lecture: The Stones of London, Geological Museum, South Kensington, 2.30.

Ordeal recited by Stephen Ridgley, Abbotsford, Westminster Abbey, 6.30-7.15.

Royal News open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2-4.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, April 13, 1952

The following announcement was published in last night's London Gazette in Clarence House, April 13, 1952. The Queen declared in council her will and pleasure that she and her children shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor and that her descendants, other than female descendants who marry, and their descendants shall bear the name of Windsor. Queen Elizabeth is the fourth sovereign of the House of Windsor. Her decision means that if the Duke of Cornwall, the heir apparent, succeeds he would be the fifth sovereign of that house.

Mr F. J. Hawkins, editor of the Royal College of Physicians, commented on the announcement, said: "To the best of my recollection this is the first time in the history of this country that a declaration has been made by a sovereign with a view to the continuance of any dynasty's name. The Queen has been given the right to name the House of Windsor if she had not made this change." The royal family assumed the name of Windsor in 1917 by proclamation of King George V.

Birthdays today

Mr Samuel Beckett, 71; Marshal of the RAF Sir Arthur Harris, 85; Lord James of Rotherfield, 84; Sir Oliver Thordarson, son of Captain Sir Anthony and Lady Thordarson, 80; Sir Royce Richardson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richardson, of Broadstairs, Kent; Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MC, 67; Sir John Wherry, 71; Major-General Sir John Winstanton, 79.

A reception was held at the British Embassy.

Mr A. O. Thorold and Miss G. M. Richardson. The marriage took place at Edinborough yesterday between Mr Oliver Thorold, son of Captain Sir Anthony and Lady Thorold, of System Old Hall, Grantham, and Miss Genevieve Richardson, young daughter of Mr and Mrs Richardson, of Broadstairs, Kent.

Mr P. J. Burgrave and Miss D. E. Beebe. The marriage took place on April 13 at the church of St John Vianney, Wantage, between Mr Paul John Burgrave, of Old Rectory Cottage, Sparsholt, Wantage, and Miss Deborah Helen Beebe, of Kimpton House, Andover.

Service dinner

Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.

The annual dinner of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club yesterday evening. Colonel Al. St J. V. Gibbs presided.

Science report

Fire detection: Early warning

Centre for Nuclear Research in Geneva, makes detection of overheating possible before shoulder-high beams.

The new detection method is designed to operate on alarm at about 70°C. above the maximum operating temperature of a cable but below the temperature at which the insulating material begins to break down. Micro-capsules, small spheres of gelatinous material, are prepared as a powder which can be sprinkled or packed on to the electrical installations.

These micro-capsules, which are used in vast quantities in the pharmaceutical industry, can be designed so that they will burst open at about 70°C., releasing the harmless Freon gas. Minutes

amounts of Freon can be detected by minor modifications to existing smoke detectors.

Alternatively, the noise made by the power supply can be detected by a fire-warning system; overheat would produce bursts of noise at rapid intervals, rather like hail on a window pane. A further fascinating possibility is to fill the capsules with a substance that would prevent the fire from breaking out.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: A New Warning System to Fire of Electrical Origin, CERN, Geneva, 1977.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1977.

Court of Appeal

Mr Ray Gunter, PC, Minister of Labour from 1964 to 1968 and then Minister of Power from April to June in that year, was found dead at his cottage in the Scilly Isles yesterday. He was 67.

His final years in office were anything but serene; truth to tell his days in the Wilson Government were never very happy partly perhaps because he had never been a politician—that is to say a politician in the tricky sense that at heart he was more of a trade unionist than a politician.

He was shifted by Mr Wilson in the spring of 1968 from Labour to Power, a move he resented for he had shown himself to be a tough and determined Minister.

Mr Mann contended that such a consideration was relevant only where there was a policy established by the development plan, but that the proposal was objectionable on planning grounds, but because it was desirable to continue the cinema use.

On the other hand, it was right to say that in none of those cases cited was the desirability of preserving an existing use taken into account. The *Granada* case was not decided on the court and its partners found it difficult to agree on the interpretation.

Mr Woolf said that until that decision it was always assumed that in considering whether planning permission should be given to a change of use to office premises it was not necessary to consider the use for residential purposes and therefore permission was sought to change that use to office purposes to accommodate the respondents to the appeal, Clyde & Co, whose need to expand could not be satisfied.

Under the Local Government Act of 1972, the Local Planning Committee recommended refusal of permission for a change of use to office premises was that "the appeal premises were erected as a result of a planning application in which the proposed use was for residential purposes and therefore the proposal was refused".

Mr Mann contended that the proposal was not refused on the ground that the range of matters which the Secretary of State must take into account in deciding whether to grant planning permission included the desirability of preserving an existing use.

Lord Justice Slade delivered the judgment. Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor, Wedlake Bell.

Family Division

Joshi v Joshi. In Granada Theatres Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another.

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Shaw and Sir David Cairns.

Judgment delivered April 6.]

The desirability of retaining the existing cinema use of a building, although the use had not yet been fully implemented, was a "material consideration" for the Secretary of State for the Environment to take into account when refusing permission for a change of use within the meaning of section 29(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

The Court of Appeal to hold when allowing an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Environment against the decision of the First-tier Tribunal.

Mr Justice Willis had held that considerations were "material" if they were relevant, although it might sometimes be legitimate under section 29(1) to consider the desirability of retaining the permitted use as against allowing the proposed use of planning grounds the proposed change of use to office premises, the retention of those circumstances, the retention of the permitted use being the only ground on which the application had been refused, was not a "material consideration" within section 29(1).

The subsection provides: "...where an application is made to a local planning authority for planning permission, that authority, after dealing with the application, shall have regard to the materiality of the development plan, so far as material to the application and to any other material considerations..."

Mr Harry Woolf, for the Secretary of State: Mr Michael Manz QC, and Mr Roy Vandervort for the applicants.

Sir David Cairns said that the buildings under consideration comprised the eastern half of a block originally intended by the owners, Miller, as their principal office. Their application which was granted was for offices for the western half and eight flats with garages for the eastern half. The western half had been built and occupied.

The eastern half was built at the same time, as it seemed sensible to do so, although it had become occupied, except a decision of Judge

Stubb, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, in *Granada Theatres Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1976) JPL 96, 97. That case concerned a proposal to change the use of a building from a cinema to a bingo hall and social club. It was rejected and the refusal was upheld on appeal on the ground, not that the proposal was objectionable on planning grounds, but because it was undesirable in itself, or whether the use proposed to local residents.

Mr Justice Payne said in the Family Division:

HIS LORDSHIP, giving judgment in *Joshi v Joshi*, said that the husband petitioned for divorce in a suit brought against the wife. The wife had been granted a decree nisi on five years' separation.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, His Lordship could not justify the wife's contention that it was reasonable for the wife to have a home of her own.

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Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, His Lordship could not justify

Spectre of 3p beer levy still haunts brewers

By Ronald Emmer

There is increasing concern within the drinks sector that the Government will give in to Liberal pressure and withdraw the 5p a gallon extra taxation imposed on petrol in the Budget in favour of increased levies on alcohol. The Chancellor has given warning that such a move could mean an extra 3p on a pint of beer.

Already some brewers are pointing out that British beer is the most highly taxed in Europe, while our petrol and fuel oils bear the lowest taxation in the EEC. It is also felt that the Liberals might reap an unwanted harvest in the next election because there are "as many beer drinkers as drivers in rural areas who will resent the taxation switch".

The Liberals object to the higher petrol levy as they consider it an unfair burden in rural areas where cars have become a necessity because of the withdrawal of public transport services.

Brewers are already resigned to the prospect of a minimum increase in sales volume this year, even if there is a third successive heavyweight summer. To recoup the £30m the Chancellor originally planned to take from petrol and fuel oil in a full year, Mr Healey would need to put 3p on a pint, assuming the whole impost were transferred to beer.

However that would take no account of a potential sales decline due to the increase in duty and value-added tax which could mean the Chancellor might have to put on an additional 3p or even 4p a pint to yield the same revenue.

To spread the burden more widely across the drinks sector would also be unwelcome. The Wine and Spirit Association has already presented a paper to the Treasury demonstrating that leaving duties untouched in the present market maximizes the return to the Chancellor.

Britain in traffic research project

Britain, Belgium, France and Germany are among countries which have agreed to cooperate in an international research project designed to produce a standard system of electronic traffic aids for major roads.

The European Community itself is also expected to participate in the project, mounted under the auspices of the Committee on European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST). Its aim is to develop techniques for the control and management of traffic.

'Significant' Japanese imports of UK motor components forecast

By Clifford Webb

A team of visiting Japanese motor industry executives has decided that Britain's labour relations problems are not nearly as bad as they are painted overseas. As a result they predict that British component and accessory exports to Japan will "reach significant levels in the long term".

A joint statement issued yesterday by the Japanese Automotive Manufacturers Association and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders described it as "a turning point in Anglo-Japanese relations in this field". As a first move some of the major Japanese car makers are considering appointing European purchasing agents.

The 13 senior executives, all concerned with their companies' purchasing policies, represent leading companies,

including Toyota, Nissan (Datsun), Honda, Isuzu, Fuji, Mitsubishi and Toyko-Kogyo. They arrived on March 20 for a three-week tour organized jointly by the SMMT and the British Overseas Trade Board.

From the outset the Japanese were at pains to point out that their visit was a "look-and-see operation" only and unlikely to lead to firm orders—a statement which seemed to substantiate the widely held view that the visit was little more than a window dressing to relieve the growing pressure for government restrictions on Japanese car imports.

Its night a British official who has been involved in the visit said: "They came with the preconceived view that British Leyland's much-publicized labour problems were typical of the general position here. This was obvious from the time they spent questioning managements

and shop stewards about the incidence of strikes. They were frankly surprised to discover that this is just not true. As a result we are much more confident about the prospects for component sales in Japan."

The official statement issued yesterday at the end of the visit said: "It is clear as a result of these discussions that certain anxieties about labour relations in the component and accessory industry have been dispelled".

It reported that 10 samples and 20 firm price quotations had been requested from the 17 companies visited.

A delegation from the SMMT will return the visit next month. It will coincide with an exhibition of components and accessories being staged at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo and may be followed up by British stands at the Tokyo motor show in October.

Shell starts drilling off western Ireland

By Peter Hill

Shell has begun a new offshore drilling programme off the west coast of Ireland. The company has spudded in its first well, which is farther west than any so far drilled in European waters.

Compared with the same quarter of last year, the weight of silver sent for testing jumped by 57 per cent to a total of 45,732 kilograms. The number of articles rose by 29.4 per cent to over 2.2 million wares, reflecting an increase in bowls, dishes and tankards being specially produced for the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

To commemorate the Jubilee, silver wares weighing more than 15 grams are being struck with a special mark of the Queen's head in profile as well as the sponsor's mark, standard mark, office mark and date letter.

The weight of all the gold wares assayed in the offices in London, Birmingham, Sheffield and Edinburgh climbed by 32.4 per cent compared with the 1976 period, to a total of 14,282 kilograms while gold wares rose 40 per cent to a total of over 3.6 million articles.

A spokesman for the committee said that the totals for gold and silver hallmarking were an all-time record. The normally slack January, February and March periods have been exceptionally active with only a pause in January.

But platinum has had a disappointing quarter with the weight of metal tested declining by 23.5 per cent to 19,308 grams on 25 per cent fewer articles sent in for testing.

Although production was below the levels reached in May, October and November 1976, the volume of new orders booked by spinners was appreciably greater.

The daily rate of woven cloth production rose 14 per cent compared with January, but output was 24 per cent below the year earlier level. Weavers' stocks of cloth fell again during the month and reached their lowest point for almost two years.

Italian wages: A study of the wage structure in the Italian textile industry finds that pay rates remain unacceptably high despite recent cuts.

The study says the index of labour costs per unit of production at the end of this year will

More textile jobs lost during February

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Further reductions in the cotton and allied textile industry's labour force were revealed yesterday. Total employment in the industry in February was 500 less compared with a year earlier, with reductions in the weaving and waste spinning sectors more than offsetting higher employment in the cotton system spinning and finishing sectors.

According to the latest figures published by the Textile Statistics Bureau, the daily rate of single yarn production in February was 1 per cent more than in January and 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year.

The bureau noted that although production was below the levels reached in May, October and November 1976, the volume of new orders booked by spinners was appreciably greater.

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Italian wages: A study of the wage structure in the Italian textile industry finds that pay rates remain unacceptably high despite recent cuts.

The study says the index of labour costs per unit of production at the end of this year will

In brief

Receiver put in at Tristar Travel

A joint industry rescue attempt has failed to save Tristar Travel whose licence to sell inclusive air holidays was not renewed by the Civil Aviation Authority earlier this month. The Association of British Travel Agents said yesterday it had been advised by the company that it had ceased trading and a receiver was being appointed.

The bond lodged with the association, estimated at just over £100,000, has been called in refund an estimated 13,000 passengers who booked with Tristar. The association said all passengers would be protected from loss.

Anti-bankruptcy loans

Japan's Government has developed an emergency financing system to prevent smaller companies from going bankrupt in reaction to failure by their parent groups, the Trade and Industry Ministry said yesterday. The system, applicable for six months from April 18, allows government financial institutions to supply emergency loans up to 20 million yen (about £43,000).

IFO output forecast

West German manufacturing industry expects its turnover to rise by 9 per cent this year and 7 per cent in 1978 after an 11 per cent rise last year, the IFO economic research institute of Munich said yesterday. Domestic turnover growth in 1977 is expected to slow to 8 per cent.

Price freeze fear of every company

be 190 in Italy (the rate in the United States equals 100). This compares with 150 in West Germany, 140 in Switzerland, 126 in France and 114 in Britain.

The study was carried out by Signor Alberto Colli, a labour expert for the Textile Industry League. However, he noted that "the situation is not peculiar to the cotton textile sector (where he made his study), but largely represents the average situation in the manufacturing sector".

Signor Colli noted that with recent wage cuts, which affect the rate at which cost of living pay increases are applied and the method for calculating severance pay, the increase in cash salaries in Italy probably can be held to 16 per cent.

Business appointments

Standard Chartered new director

Mr Alexander Robertson has been appointed a director of Standard Chartered Bank. Mr Peter McNeil becomes a director of Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Mr G. Norman has been made managing director of Manders (Holdings) in succession to Mr J. D. F. Tavendale, who continues as chairman.

Mr D. A. Langford has been made company secretary of English China Clay; Mr T. D. B. Giles becomes group financial controller.

Mr Aubrey Jones, formerly chairman of the Friends and Industrial Board, has become a director of Black & Decker.

Mr R. G. Sambrook is appointed a director of Willis Faber & Dumas.

Mr Peter Bennett and Mr Trevor Holdsworth become non-executive directors of Thenn Group. Mr Bennett is chairman of W. H. Smith & Sons (Holdings) and Mr Holdsworth is deputy chairman of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds.

Mr F. Mayer has joined the board and becomes managing director of Northern Investment Trust. Mr L. S. Wigord also becomes a director.

Mr R. Leigh-Pemberton has been appointed chairman of National Westminster Unit Trust Managers on the retirement of Sir John Pritchard. Mr A. H. A. Dibbs, chief executive and a deputy chairman of the National Westminster Bank Group, and Mr J. F. Morton, investment manager, trustee and incomes tax department, become directors.

Mr J. F. B. Biny and Mr G. P. Pickering, who have retired, Mr J. H. Webb, deputy general manager and principal actuary, Commercial Union Assurance, succeeds Mr K. H. Allen as a director.

Mr Chapman has joined the board of Courtaulds Knitwear.

Mr Wilfred Burnstone, secretary of the British Gas Corporation, will retire on June 30 and will be succeeded by Mr Gordon Moore, who becomes secretary designate on May 1. Mr E. A. Hayes is deputy chairman of the north-eastern region from May 1.

Datuk Haji Basir bin Ismail has been appointed deputy chairman of Kainan Holdings. Berhad and Dr. C. J. Lowe joins the board. Mr T. B. L. Coglan has resigned.

Following the acquisition by EML, Mr R. L. Watt becomes a director of Development Securities and succeeds Colonel J. T. Updike, who becomes chairman. Mr R. L. Watt and Mr P. J. Hayman become directors. Colonel Barstow, Sir Robin Alpine, Sir Edwin McAlpine, Mr Malcolm McAlpine, Mr Michael Richards and Mr Derek Rudden have resigned from the board.

Mr W. R. Merton has been appointed chairman of The Standard Trust, on retirement of Mr Michael Berry.

Mr Ronald Belfon becomes chairman of Robson Lowe, after the retirement of Sir Peter Horsley. Mr Robson Lowe has rejoined the board and Mr Adriano Landini has also been made a director. Mr Alan Carter and Mr Charles Leonard have been elected to the board of Robson Lowe International. Mr Charles Leonard becomes a director of Woods of Perth (Printers).

Mr M. A. Butt has been appointed chairman of Bland Payne (UK).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The hard facts of a wages policy

From Lord Brown

Sir, There are a number of conceptual points which have to be borne in mind when consideration is being given to a national wage policy.

(1) There are about six different levels of differential:

(a) Those between individual employees;

(b) Between groups of employees working at the same level in the hierarchy;

(c) Between different levels of the hierarchy;

(d) Between different industries;

(e) Between different industries, e.g., engineering, Civil Service, mining, teaching, etc;

(f) Between industries in different categories, e.g., those employed, unemployed, disabled, etc. Unless

category exists as to which differentials are being dealt with when arrangements are made, chaos can result. For example, in 1975 the big strike mostly concerned level (e) above.

This means that if the "kity" principle (as for example described in a recent PEP publication) is used, say for a single company, then all employees in that company must, through their representatives, agree how the "kity" is to be distributed to all rank and file employee groups. This, in turn, involves the establishment of unanimous voting councils or at least the agreement of all representatives to abide by the majority view, the method used by the TUC to get agreement on phase one and two.

These three points are not fancy new ideas but simply a recognition of facts. Unless they are recognized and brought into the open as a basis of phase three then the arrangements will fail to function satisfactorily.

One last point which is not factual but nevertheless of great importance concerns future years. Will there ever be a time when it is possible to contemplate a return to power bargaining by individual groups or trade unions without the prospect of an economically inferior level of wage inflation?

The current assumption that after phase three all will be well is an evasion of reality. National wage policies are with us to stay. If we are to avoid the sort of inflation which nearly brought the country to its knees in 1975.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM FRED BROWN,

23 Prince Albert Road, NW1.

April 4.

The law of competition in business

From Mr B. V. Mecher

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Hugh Stephenson (March 28) plainly misapprehends the level of business acumen prevalent in the Tory party in the late sixties, and his memories are incorrect.

The law of competition has almost invariably meant that in an evolving business small independents are bought out. The cases of Burnham's retail chain, and of Duckham's (the first multigrade) Oil are two in point. The policy in question was not that of a return to anything but an encouragement of local initiative in ideas and invention, leading to personal financial success, whether or not the enterprise in question were to be a permanent one.

This was a response to the hierarchical structure of industrial assessments and of government departments. In one case profits were surely going right, and so research expenditure kept increasing. This has been a recurrent pattern even in giant international companies. In the other, evidence of a very detailed kind was required as Mr Cockrell will no doubt be pleased to inform the curious.

Finally, the evidence is the number of inventions, from Xerox to carbon fibres to swing-wing jet, to name only three, which were unsuccessfully offered to (one) small British company to my personal knowledge. The risks should be obvious to all.

Yours sincerely,

B. V. METHER,

17 Meole Walk,

Meole Brace,

Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Operation of credit unions

From Mr A. C. A. Hopkins

Sir, The column "In Brief" on April 6 included the statement that the Government plans "to allow the introduction of credit unions in Britain" in legislative proposals for the licensing and supervision of deposit-taking institutions. This is unfortunately rather misleading.

What the Government is proposing is to improve the legal arrangements under which credit unions operate, by revising the provisions of the Industrial & Provident Societies Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, and applying it to Great Britain.

Credit unions were introduced to Britain in the early 1950s when Credit Union (Wimbledon) Limited was incorporated. There are numerous other registered CUs now, registered under either the Companies Act or as Friendly Societies.

The new legislation proposed will reduce the cost of establishing and operating credit unions and will make the movement spread more easily as a result.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. A. HOPKINS,

Secretary,

RHC Credit Union Ltd,

11 Mead Close,

April 6.

Surrey, TW20 8JA.

CONSOLIDATED GROUP FIGURES

	1977	1976
Total assets	\$21.2m	\$21.6m</td

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Shifting trends among merchant banks

Schroders' annual report confirms that much of the growth seen in merchant bank accounts in the past year has been the result of currency changes, and that the underlying position is still fairly sluggish. Thus, its loans were up by 23 per cent to £438m, its deposits by 20 per cent to £800m, and its gross assets by 18 per cent to £1,005m. But the group notes that sterling lending—thanks largely to the ending of sterling's role in third country trade—was little changed, while Eurocurrency book, in volume terms, was "only slightly in excess" of the previous year.

Schroders may have done less well in sterling than some other accepting houses, which as a group achieved 12 per cent loan growth last year, but the increase in its gross assets was close to the average. Since over-seas branches of these accepting houses are now close to 60 per cent of the total in performance terms, it is probably a fair indicator for the sector as a whole.

Certainly its figures show a little more buoyancy than those of Kleinwort Benson—although Kleinwort managed a 10 per cent profit growth while Schroder slipped back from £2.6m to £2.2m because of losses by its overseas associate. But both are put into the shade by Morgan Grenfell, which for the past couple of years has pursued a course all of its own. Morgan's deposits were up by 43 per cent, and its overall balance sheet total by 30 per cent to £659m. In loan terms it less clearly outperformed the market with growth of 27 per cent, however, and unlike Schroders it did not keep its published capital rising in line with its deposits.

The balance sheet is by no means under pressure, but it does explain why Morgan is having a cash issue, bringing some of its inner reserves out into the open to increase its public reserves and is adding to the paid up capital of the holding company.

Metal fabricators

Judging the building cycle

Sharp increases in the profits of two of the large non-ferrous metal fabricating groups, BICC and IMI, have done little to change the stock market's confidence towards the sector. It is easy to see why. Production of copper and copper alloys in the United Kingdom has been in decline throughout the last decade. BICC, although increasing profits, failed to reach its previous record, while volume in its cables division actually declined.

Moreover, the three major companies, BICC, Delta and IMI, the smaller McKechnie, and Glynwod, which is as much a farous as a non-farous group, are dependent on the building trade for a fair proportion of their sales. This has obvious disadvantages at the moment, building society advances have yet to recover fully from the sharp decline in receipts which began in the autumn and although a pickup is coming it could be some time before it works through, and even longer before the increasingly depressed level of new housebuilding starts is reversed.

But there is a strong argument for regarding new housebuilding at a rate of 350,000 a year as almost irrelevant to a total housing stock of 22 million houses. The replacement market is potentially far more important than the market in new houses—a pickup in housing starts would obviously help, but rising refurbishment expenditure generally may be the crucial factor.

The exposure to the building



Mr Anthony Binny, chairman of Associated Portland Cement, looking for a 10-15 per cent increase in cement prices.

a rise in copper prices is unlikely to be a problem for any of the five, while the sector as a whole looks a better investment straightforwardly building products stocks because of better opportunities in the replacement market.

AP Cement

Diversification possibilities

Faced with a further decline of perhaps a tenth this year in United Kingdom cement deliveries, which would bring the reduction in demand since 1973 to close on a third and leave the industry with around 25 per cent surplus capacity, Associated Portland Cement is laying a great deal of corporate emphasis on diversifying away from the cement base that provided it with such a solid platform for growth during the construction boom of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Apparently nothing too dramatic is in the pipeline at present, but the board in two minds about various options. But APC hopes to make use of its existing expertise in mining, distribution and engineering within the construction industry so a possible deeper involvement in building materials, for instance, is possible.

Although capital commitments are budgeted to rise to £27m this year after some slippage in 1976 (even if previous volume records were not regained) and this was the main impetus behind the record profits.

A further rise in industrial activity would continue to have a corresponding effect on profits, More important, the group is now over the hump of its capital spending programme to modernise its domestic plants and push strongly into overseas markets.

Moreover, with only a 5 per cent return on assets in its United Kingdom cement business, 20 million tonnes surplus capacity in Europe and the lessons already learned from similarly hard-pressed United States cement producers, the need to find another growth point is readily apparent.

As for the current year, APC will be mainly living off the fat of its two export contracts, which should double exports to 2 million tonnes and keep domestic plants working close to their present level, even though margins here are slim and will be dragged down to the extent of sterling's recovery.

Meanwhile, cost pressures continue to mount with APC's cost contracts, accounting for around a fifth of total costs, up although the group has taken some of the bite from this by closing as many of its energy-intensive wet-process kilns and is looking at the possibility of switching Northfleet over to the dry-process as well.

Even so, the next price increase, which the industry expects to be 10-15 per cent and the last for some while with the new Price Code in the summer, will be crucial for current year profitability.

So long as United Kingdom demand does not drop more than 10 per cent this year, APC looks as though it will emerge from another tri-year with profits of around £5m pre-tax which with around £14m of extra depreciation arising from its replacement of cost accounting would be a third higher on historic levels. And even though building materials still look a sensible bet, that coupled with the export contracts and overseas cushion look good enough reasons for not raising APC's 50 pence behind Budget or Tunnels.

Without this pickup in volume, however, little more can be said for BICC, McKechnie or Delta, than that as groups with large overseas earnings and minimal exposure to imports, they should do well in 1978-9. But that can be said above an awful lot of companies.

Delta, BICC and Glynwod are all selling on yields of more than 10 per cent—around three points higher than the sector average while McKechnie and IMI are both point better. Working capital pressure from

Accounts: 1976 (£1975)
Capitalization £139.3m.
Net assets £336m (£272m).
Borrowings £83.2m (£70.1m).
Pre-tax profit £4.5m (£5.9m).
Earnings per share 22.8p
(16.3p)

(16.3p)

is the main reason for the pickup in the last year.

McKechnie and Delta's profits have been rising, because the price code has been kind to them, as it has to BICC in allowing increased margins on lower volume. The benefits on a rise in volume, therefore, would be considerable from a take-off for building products.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts in gloom; shares in bloom

Gilts and equities went their separate ways when trading resumed after the four-day break.

There was a surprisingly strong showing on the equity pitches against a generally unfavourable news background and in front of today's crucial talks on the next phase of the incomes policy.

Bargains marked of 4,800 were the lowest since the start of the year, but a light demand and a complete absence of sellers was enough to send most prices quickly up. By the close, the FT Index was 4.9 up to 407.9, its highest level of the day and its strongest performance in nine sessions.

But inflation worries left gilts well down on the day, even though selling was limited to light profit-taking. The specific concerns were that Friday's retail figures will show an acceleration in the pace of in-

Inflation profits of market higher. Kwik Save Discouraged due on Friday and some feel estimates of £3.4m, against £2.1m, may prove to be conservative. The amounts of new stores should be coming through and the pace of inflation should give the edge on more traditional rivals. Developments in the group's "march south" are also awaited with interest. The shares held steady at 171p.

flation and that next week's trade figures may show a bigger deficit of around £300m.

The hope of another small cut in MLR did little for the general sentiment and long dates closed three-quarters of a point lower and at the bottom. Losses at the short end ranged between one-quarter and three-eighths and dealers said the market as a whole had temporarily run out of steam.

After last week's news that merger talks had been called off, Gallekamp returned to favour with the "A" shares

rising 6p to 276p after 280p. Talk that Hoover may receive terms from its American parent had the "A" 5p to the good at 285p, while speculation of a move by Loral had Suits 3p up at 71p.

After the lapping of the Borthwick terms, FMC closed 2p lower at 95p, after 93p, while further speculative interest in Pork Farms brought a rise of 5p to 155p.

Among the industrial leaders the strongest performances came from Beecham, former by 8p to 430p, and Turner & Newall which gained 6p to 175p. Glaxo ended 4p to the good at 467p and there were rises of 5p from Fisons at 350p and ICI at 352p.

On the engineering pitch, specific factors played a more important role. Westland gave up 6p to 34p after the loss of a Middle East contract and consequent financials put at around 10 per cent. GKN con-

tinued to be depressed by last week's rights issue and dropped another 7p to 304p, but the latest report brought a brighter response from Vesper which closed 12p to the good at 100p.

Demand ahead of figures due tomorrow helped to lift Wilmot-Breden, up 2p to 71p, and Babcock & Wilcox, 3p to 84p. The best of electrics were Decca "A" 5p to 285p and Relyeve Parsons which added 6p to 156p. After figures, Cohen Brothers were at an unchanged 37p.

Companies to benefit from favourable comment were Albright & Wilson, up 2p to 91p, and Holt Lloyds which put

on 4p, for a close of 84p. Gilt-spur continued to respond to last week's boardroom discussion and lost another 2p to 27p, but the success of "Jesus of Nazareth" over the holiday was good for a 4p rise in 74p for the "A" shares of ATV.

There was a limited demand for hotel issues, in particular Centre Hotels which gained 2p to 36p and Trust Houses Forte which gained 3p to 132p. Share placings left Arthur Bell unchanged at 200p and Adda International 2p better at 181p. Isolated firm spots were found in Millard Docks, up 2p to 72p and Stag Furniture, where the rise was of 6p to 80p in front of figures.

In the building sector, figures tomorrow, had Mowlem up another 116p, while Glynwed was another to benefit from figures this week and closed 12p higher at 104p. Wimpey closed 3p higher at 56p and brick-maker G. Downing firms 2p to 124p in front of figures which are thought to be 14.5 per cent. In shipyards, an active P & O closed 2p better at 133p. Lois rose 21p to 45p, but Ocean Transport reacted 7p for the final figure of 144p.

In the financial sector, the strongest of the clearing banks was Lloyd's up 4p to 204p and Barclays 3p to 248p. BP issues saw some demand on talk that there may be some easing of major purchase terms. UDT gained 2p to 26p and Lloyds & Scottish soared 6p to 89p.

For the latter, there was the added incentive of market chatter that Lloyds Bank, which has 40 per cent of the shares, may soon launch a bid for the

rest. The best of a firm Commonwealth banking sector was ANZ Group 5p to 287p and Australia Commerce Bank which ended 5p ahead at 245p.

Cheaper money hopes did little for the property sector where there was a mixed showing. Speculative interest had Property Investment & Finance up 7p to 75p, while Apex 2p to

104p, for a close of 84p. Pilkington Brothers at 312p look neglected. One reason is that it puts individuals to buy Barr & Stroud at 515p. So far the buyer gets 265p cash and one ordinary share in Pilkington. The Monopolies Commission stopped Pilkington from taking over UKO and the agreed Barr's acquisition is hardly a substitute. Even so, doubts about Pilkington's prospects seem overdone.

130p was another share to go ahead. In retreat were Great Portland 6p to 260p and Eammon's 12p to 113p. Lois was another to benefit from figures this week and closed 12p higher at 104p. Wimpey closed 3p higher at 56p and brick-maker G. Downing firms 2p to 124p in front of figures which are thought to be 14.5 per cent.

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Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Channel Islands (£1) Fin	12.5	11	24/5	12.5	11
Cedar Inv (25p) Fin	0.5	0.7	3/6	—	—
Cohen Bros (10p) Fin	1.22	1.22*	—	2.05	1.86*
Coast (25p) Fin	1.55	1.4	—	2.75	2.5
Taylor, Pallister (25p) Fin	3.13	2.84	2/6	4.05	3.68

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Adjusted for scrip.

Posers in sale of 1m Arthur Bell shares

By Ray Maughan

The Cannon Trust has sold 1m shares in Perth-based whisky distiller Arthur Bell & Sons.

The deal, transacted last week, comprises the purchase of 500,000 shares by Legal & General Assurance Society, also of Perth, and the market placing the remainder. The price is believed to have been around 202p per share, against yesterday's quotation of 200p, and three institutions are understood to have been involved in the placing.

This is the second instance after the Cannon Trust, set up as a charity by the distiller's founder Mr Arthur Bell, has been a major seller in the market. In October 1975 the disposal of 3m shares diluted in control to a 23 per cent holding and the latest sale brings Bell's stake to 15.69 per cent while Legal & General's

stake climbs to 12.29 per cent.

While the market is divided as to the long-term effect of the sale on Bell's share price—and its future as an independent whisky group—most agree that the short-term movement will be muted while implying a criticism on the market mechanism. As one dealer said yesterday: "It is difficult to get a large line of quality stock in quantity."

All agree that Bell holds strong growth potential, but opinion varies as to its sustained future as an independent.

Sterling held up against the dollar with good two-week business and closed at \$1,719.5 despite substantial official intervention.

It was closed in London at another three-and-a-half year high against the dollar of \$207.5 despite

Foreign Exchange

The dollar weakened in most European centres yesterday when they opened again after the long Easter break.

The mark and the Swiss franc were particularly strong, with official intervention holding the latter rate from rising still further. The joint float of the snake currencies against the dollar reached mid-point of 11.46 per cent above the dollar rate compared with 10.84 per cent at Thursday's close.

The yen closed in London at another three-and-a-half year high against the dollar of \$1,707.5 despite

substantial official intervention.

Sterling held up against the dollar with good two-week business and closed at \$1,719.5 despite

substantial official intervention.

One dealer estimated that

after the Cannon Trust's

disinvestment

the market will be

firmly in the background as a likely bid candidate. Bell's speculative interest will be enhanced.

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Rebound from Cosalt tops forecast

Cosalt bounded back in 1976.

On turnover up 46 per cent to £17.7m, pre-tax profits jumped from £556,000 to a peak £1.25m. It forecast over £1m for 1976. This is after deducting £10,000 to a former director.

Earnings a share of this maker of columns and maintenance of street and interior lights, are up from 4.97p to 5.21p. Its dividend is up from 2.86p to 3.15p gross.

PLAXTONS (SCARBOROUGH)

Plaxton is to prepare next

report and accounts for 13 months

to Sept 30 next and to every

Sept 30 afterwards.

TAYLOR, PALLISTER

Sales for 1976 up by £207,000 to

£1.98m and pre-tax profit from

£123,000 to £143,000. Dividend raised from 5.68p to 6.34p gross.

SPONG STARTS WELL

Fairly good start made. Board

hopes for another reasonably

profitable year.

Record year as sales dip at Cohen Electrical

Although sales fell from

£2.1m to £1.7m, pre-tax profits from £556,000 to a peak £1.25m. It forecast over £1m for 1976. This is after deducting £10,000 to a former director.

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British Steel Cons

The long-awaited accounts for the year to October 31, 1975, show a loss of £1.4m against a pre-tax profit of £174,000 by British Steel Constructions (Birmingham).

Turnover dropped from £19.1m to £17.1m.

After stripping our five subsidiaries which have called in receivers, net assets were £1.8m, pre-tax profit of £124,000 for the year to October 31, 1976. This was after a £1.5m of extraordinary items. Turnover was steady at £25m.

Euro-yen issue

Daiba Securities, Tokyo, has invited an international syndicate to take part in a 10,000m yen Euro-yen bonds issue by European Investment Bank. The issue will be the first-ever public offering under an amendment in March to Japan's foreign exchange control.

A coupon of 7½ per cent for a seven-year maturity is expected.

Raine Eng extends

Raine Engineering Industries' unwelcome bid for Sheffield Brick has met with little success. Acceptances have been received for only 41,000 ordinary, or 5.17 per cent of the shares to which the offer relates. When the offer was announced in February, Raine held 196,000 shares in Sheffield and has not bought more since then. The offer is extended until Friday.

Ellis & McHardy slip

Although the sales of Ellis & McHardy, solid fuel distributors, rose from £3.61m to £4.35m in the half to January 31, pre-tax profit was down from £124,000 to £117,000. The board believes that trading and profits are "satisfactory" in tough going.

New York, April 12.—Stock

exchange prices closed higher, with the Dow Jones Industrial average up 13.06 points to 1,036.10.

About 1,344 issues showed gains, compared with 306 losing.

Volume was 23.3 million shares, against 17.7 million yesterday.

Analysts said the heavy wave of sustained trading was a sign to many investors that institutional money managers were finally showing some conviction regarding equities.

Wall Street analysts said that better-than-expected first-quarter earnings reports—particularly among some leading blue chips—added to the bullish sentiment.

—AP-Dow Jones

Gold slightly higher

New York, April 12.—Gold futures closed up 80¢ higher on morning trading. At midday, May 1977, gold was \$1,740.50; June 1977, \$1,740.50; Sept 1977, \$1,740.50; Dec 1977, \$1,740.50; June 1978, \$1,740.50; Aug 1978, \$1,740.50; Oct 1978, \$1,740.50; Dec 1978, \$1,740.50; June 1979, \$1,740.50; Aug 1979, \$1,740.50; Oct 1979, \$1,740.50; Dec 1979, \$1,740.50; June 1980, \$1,740.50; Aug 1980, \$1,740.50; Oct 1980, \$1,740.50; Dec 1980, \$1,740.50; June 1981, \$1,740.50; Aug 1981, \$1,740.50; Oct 1981, \$1,740.50; Dec 1981, \$1,740.50; June 1982, \$1,740.50; Aug 1982, \$1,740.50; Oct 1982, \$1,740.50; Dec 1982, \$1,740.50; June 1983, \$1,740.50; Aug 1983, \$1,740.50; Oct 1983, \$1,740.50; Dec 1983, \$1,740.50; June 1984, \$1,740.50; Aug 1984, \$1,740.50; Oct 1984, \$1,740.50; Dec 1984, \$1,740.50; June 1985, \$1,740.50; Aug

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9 1/2
Consolidated Credits	9 1/2
First London Secs	9 1/2
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2
Midland Bank	9 1/2
Nat. Westminster	9 1/2
Rossmoorster Acc's	9 1/2
Shenley Trust	14%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2

* 7-day deposit rates on sums of £10,000 or less under 8%, up to £2,000, 8%, over £25,000 6%.

MARKET REPORTS**Commodities**

COPPER	-Cath wire bars were steady. London - Cath wire bars, £42.50. Bills, £42.50. Copper, £42.50. Bars, £42.50. Three months, £42.50. 6,800 tons (mainly bars), £42.50. Settle (mainly bars), £42.50. 2,900 tons (mainly bars), £42.50. Silver	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BARLEY	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All barley prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
SILVER	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Settlement 250 ton. Sales, 250 tons. London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
TIN	Metals market London - Standard Cath. 250 ton. Bills, £42.50. Three months, £42.50. Settle (mainly bars), £42.50. 2,900 tons (mainly bars), £42.50. Silver	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
LEAD	Metals market London - Cath wire bars, £42.50. Bills, £42.50. Three months, £42.50. Settle (mainly bars), £42.50. 2,900 tons (mainly bars), £42.50. Silver	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
ALUMINIUM	Metals market London - Cath wire bars, £42.50. Bills, £42.50. Three months, £42.50. Settle (mainly bars), £42.50. 2,900 tons (mainly bars), £42.50. Silver	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
PALM OIL	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
COCA-COLA	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
JUTE	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
GRAIN	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
Wool	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.	
UK metal stocks	Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week: (all in tonnes, except silver) were:	COPPER	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.
KRAUSS MAFFEI-BABCOCK	Munich-Krauss-Maffei AG is holding talks with Deutsche Babcock AG. They could lead to a 50% shareholding stake in Krauss' plant-contracting subsidiary, Imperial-Krauss-Maffei-Industrieanlagen - Renter.	KRAUSS MAFFEI-BABCOCK	Metals market London - Spec. 250 ton. A rise of 10% was recorded. Total value of 750 tons (mainly bars) was £10,000. Settlement, 277.90. Sales, 33.10.	BEEF	ECU. Prod./Canadian April £43.50. New £42.50. East Coast, £42.50. All beef prices are unchanged. Total value was at £42.50.

Local authorities
The coupon on this week's issue of local authority bonds has risen from 9 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent. Swans, Nottinghamshire, Grampian and Surrey are each raising £1m. Longer-term bonds include 15 months at 10 1/2 per cent from Greenwich, and three years at 12 per cent from Cleveland and Greenwich - all for £1m.

John Finlan down

Last year, the turnover of John Finlan fell by £2.29m to £15.8m, and pre-tax profits slipped to £101,000 from £120,000. The 1976 profits included an extraordinary credit of £220,000; but there was no similar credit for 1975. For the third year running, there is no ordinary dividend. Finlan is a designer and constructor of buildings and a developer of industrial land.

Bridgewater says 'No'

Bridgewater Estates has rejected the 2009 capital-share offer from Rockfield Investments Trust as inadequate. An up-to-date valuation of the group's estate values it at £54m. The board also claims that the market value of its portfolio is as March 31 is £2.8m. Together these values give a net asset figure of £8.1m - equal to over 300p a share.

UK metal stocks
Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week: (all in tonnes, except silver) were:

Copper 2,275 to 615,925; tin 64,275 zinc rose 700 to 86,525; silver rose 20,000 troy ounces to 27,520,000.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

UNIT	Low	High	Yield	Gross	Price	Chg.	Divid.	% P/E
1976/77								
High	27	35	—	42	12.0	6.9		
Low	120	100	Airsprung Ord.	—	3	18.5	15.8	6.9
22	32	25	Amplimere & Rhodes	—	30	30.0	10.0	5.5
95	114	95	Deborah Ord.	113	+2	8.2	7.3	5.5
104	125	104	Deborah 17½% CULS	125	—	17.5	14.0	5.4
62	65	55	Henry Sykes	55	+3	17.5	14.1	5.6
81	84	75	James Burrough	81	—	6.0	7.4	7.4
244	248	188	Robert Jenkins	240	—	25.0	10.4	5.4
24	67	64	Twinklock Ord.	61	—	12.0	19.7	12.9
67	64	51	Twinklock 12½% ULS	55	—	6.1	6.1	6.9
77	75	65	Twinklock Holdings	77	—	5.8	11.1	6.9
77	75	65	Walter Alexander	77	—	5.8	7.5	8.7
125	120	120	Frederick Parker	125	+5	11.5	9.2	6.1

Authorized Units Trusts

UNIT	Low	High	Yield	Gross	Price	Chg.	Divid.	% P/E
1976/77								
High	27	35	—	42	12.0	6.9		
Low	120	100	Airsprung 18½% CULS	117	—	3.5	18.5	15.8
22	32	25	Amplimere & Rhodes	30	—	30.0	10.0	5.5
95	114	95	Deborah Ord.	113	+2	8.2	7.3	5.5
104	125	104	Deborah 17½% CULS	125	—	17.5	14.0	5.4
62	65	55	Henry Sykes	55	+3	17.5	14.1	5.6
81	84	75	James Burrough	81	—	6.0	7.4	7.4
244	248	188	Robert Jenkins	240	—	25.0	10.4	5.4
24	67	64	Twinklock Ord.	61	—	12.0	19.7	12.9
67	64	51	Twinklock 12½% ULS	55	—	6.1	6.1	6.9
77	75	65	Twinklock Holdings	77	—	5.8	11.1	6.9
77	75	65	Walter Alexander	77	—	5.8	7.5	8.7
125	120	120	Frederick Parker	125	+5	11.5	9.2	6.1

Authorized Units Trusts

UNIT	Low	High	Yield	Gross	Price	Chg.	Divid.	% P/E

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Stock Exchange Prices

Firm showing by equities

Account Days: Dealings Began, April 12, Dealings End, April 22. § Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 21

NON-SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, W.C.2

requires a mature Assistant to the General Secretary. Production Assistant to the General Secretary. Applications should have accurate typing, be willing to work long hours and be involved in the running of the department. Salary £1,500 per annum, plus annual bonus. Telephone Kevin Pearce on 836 8731.

PART-TIME TYPISTS

We have several interesting part-time opportunities for typists who have first class all round typing ability. The hours can be arranged to suit mutual convenience.

We offer excellent working conditions. A salary which commensurate with skills offering free lunches in our ticket lunch scheme.

For further details or interview, contact Mrs. M. J. G. D. G. Development Corporation, 33 Hill Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : 01-629 8484

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FLATSHARERS. Top salary for experienced professionals, people 25-35 years old.

ADMIN ASST 22+ I preferably female, good experience in busy commercial division of top advertising agency. £12,000 plus £2,000 plus L.V.S. Phone Marlow 780700. Mrs. Monica Green.

GERMAN LANGUAGE? Commercial Assistant to handle general office work. Experience not essential. Tel: 01-735 9297.

WANTED—A girl or man to join small staff. Tel: 01-735 9297.

SALES ASSISTANT

Applies to Mr. Hastings, Tel: 01-629 3676

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OXIRANE CHEMIE (NEDERLAND)

SENIOR PROCESS ENGINEER
(Petrochemicals)

The Position

Oxitane Chemie (Nederland), an international manufacturer of commodity chemicals, who will be expanding in the near future seeks a Senior Process Engineer in the area of continuous process technology with refinery or petrochemical industry experience.

Working closely with the operating, technical, and maintenance groups the Process Engineering Department provides and develops production guidelines.

The Senior Process Engineer will conduct studies and research in order to improve and optimise production capacity with emphasis on safety and efficiency within all quality standards.

Qualifications

University level experience in chemistry, chemical engineering or a related technical discipline. Related experience in chemical plant operations is a requirement. Applicants should possess a great degree of initiative, and mature judgement and leadership capabilities.

The Opportunity

This position reports directly to the Technical Manager and offers a competitive starting salary based on level of experience and knowledge. The prospects for future advancement are excellent in this modern, ever expanding, dynamic business environment.

Please send resume to:

Oxitane Chemie (Nederland), Attn. Mr. J. P. Boerkoel, P.O. Box 7195, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

SAUDI ARABIA

The Ministry of Health requires

SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF SENIOR NURSING STAFF

For the Central Hospital Complex Riyadh

The central hospital complex consists of approximately 900 beds. It serves the people of Riyadh. It deals with an immense out patient-load and all road traffic accidents.

The hospital, twenty years old, is being renovated, rebuilt in parts and re-equipped to the highest modern standards. Undergraduate training, nurse training and postgraduate training are part of the routine. A nursing/medical postgraduate centre is being constructed. The new staff appointments will be designed essentially to train Saudi doctors and nurses to take over in a few years' time. High professional standards, medical nursing ethics are the main points in training of future Saudi staff.

Chief of service will be expected to organise and supervise as well as provide a consultant service.

Top nursing staff will be expected to organise and supervise the special departments as well as train junior staff.

Other staff required will be expected to establish teaching and practical training methods.

SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF

CHIEFS OF SERVICE ARE REQUIRED FOR : GENERAL MEDICINE, CARDIOLOGY, GENERAL SURGERY, ORTHOPAEDIC AND ACCIDENT SURGERY.

INTENSIVE CARE, RADIOLOGY, PAEDIATRICS, GYNAECOLOGY, PLASTIC SURGERY.

SENIOR TOP NURSES ARE REQUIRED FOR

WARD UNITS, THEATRES, OUT PATIENTS, GYNAECOLOGY, PAEDIATRICS.

OTHER HOSPITAL STAFF ARE ALSO REQUIRED

DIETICIAN, STATISTICIAN, RECORDS STAFF, ENGINEERS, ANAESTHETIC ASSISTANTS, RADIOGRAPHERS.

Terms of service : One to three year contracts, air fare and six weeks' holiday per year. Furnished accommodation in apartments now ready. More details of Government scale available.

Salary scales : AB salaries are based on the Saudi Riyals. At present approximately six Riyals equal one pound sterling. Currency is unrestricted and can be converted to any other currency without formality. Salaries are paid by the lunar month.

ALL SALARIES ARE TAX FREE

SENIOR CONSULTANTS

Rate : £2,000-18,000 Saudi Riyals/Month. Equivalent approximately to £24,000-£36,000/Year.

NURSING STAFF

Rate 2,000-5,250 Saudi Riyals/Month depending on qualifications and years of experience. Overtime of 30 per cent can be added. Equivalent approximately to £5,000-£11,000/Year. Other staff according to experience and qualifications.

Although the basic language is Arabic most of the medical staff and some of the nursing staff speak English. Postgraduate training and undergraduate training is in English. Frequent visiting consultants lecture at the postgraduate centre.

Representatives of the hospital will be in London between April 16th and 24th. Discussion with these staff members can be arranged. Contracts will be available to suitable applicants.

Commencing date of employment about September (after Ramadan) but earlier or later dates by arrangement.

Further details from : DR. MOHAMAD SAYEGH, 119 HARLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1. PHONE : 935 9931.

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requires a mature Assistant to the General Secretary. Production Assistant to the General Secretary. Applications should have accurate typing, be willing to work long hours and be involved in the running of the department. Salary £1,500 per annum, plus annual bonus. Telephone Kevin Pearce on 836 8731.

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Box 0827 J, The Times

THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

Maida Vale, London, W.9

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for the Hospital Secretary

The post offers plenty of variety—dealing with enquiries, arranging meetings, making appointments and general typing from dictation.

Applications do not need previous experience in this field, but we require for a versatile responsible person with good shorthand and typing.

Salary on the scale, £2,600 to £2,557 per annum, inclusive, plus appropriate allowances for recognised secretarial certificates.

For further details, please telephone Robert Naylor Hospital Secretary on 01-388 3172. Applications in writing, giving the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to:

Mrs. J. Andrews, Personnel Officer,
THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL
Queen Square, London, WC1N 3BG

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SECRETARY/P.A.

Portuguese speaking: c. £4,500

Davy Ashmore International Ltd. is a world leader in the design, engineering and supply of iron and steelmaking plant and equipment. The company has a major involvement in a multi-million pound iron and steel complex to be built in Brazil, which will necessitate the establishment of a London project office, probably in the Wharf area.

A Personal Assistant is required for the senior representative of our Brazilian client, who will be based in London for three to four weeks. Besides the full range of secretarial duties, the job will involve interpreting at meetings between Brazilian and British staff, hosting visitors from U.K. and overseas and supervising a small clerical office.

Applicants, male or female, must be fluent in Portuguese and English and capable of shorthand/typing in both languages. Maturity and self reliance are essential qualities and the successful applicant will probably have had several years experience as a Secretary/P.A. at senior level.

For further details and an application form, please telephone J. B. Wharton, Recruitment Officer, Davy Ashmore International Ltd., Ashmore House, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland TS18 3HA. Telephone: 0642 62221 (Ext. 507).

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BBC 1

10.30 am. *Nai Zindagi Na Ya*.
11.00 am. *Way Don't You?*
12.00 pm. *The Sunday Show*.
12.45 pm. *Young Pictures*.
1.00 pm. *From Italy* (2).
1.45 pm. *Heads and Tales*.
2.45 pm. *Arena*.
3.45 pm. *Star Trek*.
4.45 pm. *Star Wars*.
5.15 pm. *Out of Bounds*.
5.45 pm. *News*.
5.55 pm. *Nationwide*.
6.15 pm. *The Americano*.
6.30 pm. *Screams*.
6.45 pm. *News*.
7.00 pm. *Sportsnight*.
7.15 pm. *Soccer*.
7.30 pm. *Alastair Miller v
Ronnie Hurst*.
7.45 pm. *Save of the
Season*.
7.55 pm. *The Energy F.C.*.
8.00 pm. *Tonight*.
8.15 pm. *Weather*.

Granada

11.00 am. *Sesame Street*.
11.15 am. *Goodbyes*.
11.45 am. *Longfellow*.
12.00 pm. *Drive-In*.
12.45 pm. *Play Without Glory*.
1.15 pm. *Epilogue*.
(?) repeat.

Yorkshire

8.00 am. *Good Morning*.
8.45 am. *Local News*.
12.00 pm. *Thames*.
1.00 pm. *Local News*.
2.00 pm. *Once in a Lifetime*.
3.00 pm. *ITV News*.
4.00 pm. *Local News*.
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Animals and Birds
Business to Business
Business Situations
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Flat Sharing
For Sale
Gardens de la cream
Legal Notices
Letters
Properties
Public Notices
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Secretarial and Men.
Secretary Appointments
21, 22 and 23

Services - Wanted
Stamps - Wanted
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Wanted

No No. replies should be sent to:

The Times,
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Newspaper House,
London WC1X 8EE

Deadline for cancellations and other notices (for classified advertisements) is 13.00 hrs. on Friday. Monday's issue will be delayed by one day. Subsequent issues regarding cancellations should be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We do not accept errors in advertisements. Each is checked for correctness. If you find an error in an advertisement, or if you have a complaint about it, we ask that you check our classified department immediately. Our address is 100 Finsbury Place, EC2M 7AJ (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot guarantee to correct one day's incorrect insertion if one day's incorrect insertion is found.

he that raised up Christ from the dead shall raise us also by His Spirit in us. —Romans 8:11

BIRTHS

ALIVEN.—On April 1 at West London, Mrs. John (nee Gullat-Hinchliffe) and John—Staudy

Thursday, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, David (son of David and son of Tony John), at Beaumaris Hospital, Llandysul, Carmarthenshire (Isabel Henry), a brother for James—Jacqueline and Brian.

BEDDOLPH.—On April 12th, to David and Elizabeth—John—David.

BILLER.—On April 12th in Durban, South Africa, Christopher and Peter Andrew, a brother for David.

BILLINGHAM.—On April 10, 1977, at Cothorpe Maternity Hospital, Shrewsbury, Shropshire (William Henry), a brother for Jamie.

BLOOM.—On April 7th in Pele, the Crownings, and Cain, a son for Pauline and Roy—Pauline.

BROWN.—On April 11th to Pauline and Roy at Linda Wine St, Craigavon, Northern Ireland—Mary (Isabella Mary).

COATLY.—On April 10th, Robert to a son, brother for Kait—Kait.

GREEN.—On March 29th, in New Haven, David—a daughter for David and David—David.

JAMAL.—On April 9th, Sari, to Patricia and Ron—daughter for Ron and Sari—Ron.

JONES.—On April 10th to Jean—daughter for Ruth and Betty.

JUER.—On 11th April, at St. George's Hospital, Weybridge, Surrey—Linda—Helen—Michael and Ernest—daughter for Michael.

LIVERPOOL.—On 24th February, 1977, in Singapore, in Annington, son (Timothy James), a brother for David—David.

LOWE.—On April 9, to Sue (nee Williamson) and Roger—daughter for Roger and Sue.

MARSH.—On April 10th to Jean—daughter for Ruth and Betty.

MCNAUL.—On April 11th, at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey—John—John—John.

NADIN.—On April 11th, at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey—John—John—John.

NAF.—On April 11th, at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey—John—John—John.

NAF.—On April 11th, to Eddie—John—John—John.

NAF.—On April 11